

The court had been instructed to take into account the national interest as it weighed the workers' demands for a 30 to 35 percent increase against the state-owned Electricity Council's offer of 10 percent.

The government's overall objective, as articulated in public statements and private briefings, is to reduce the average level of big wage settlements to about 7 percent.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

6 Red Artillery Attacks

8 GIs Die in Day in Vietnam, Highest Toll in Six Months

SAIGON, Feb. 1 (UPI)—Seven Americans were killed today—the GIs' heaviest losses in a Vietnam ground action in more than six months—when Communists assaulted an Army position on the northern coast, U.S. military spokesmen reported.

Seven soldiers were wounded in the fighting, about four miles west of Chu Lai, 335 miles northeast of Saigon, the spokesmen said.

One American was killed and 18 wounded in shelling attacks elsewhere in South Vietnam, the U.S. Command said. Six shelling were reported, the most since Sept. 13, records showed. The shelling included a rocket attack on the big American airbase at Da Nang.

Losses in the 50-minute pre-dawn battle west of Chu Lai were the heaviest taken by an American unit since last July 22, when 13 soldiers were killed and 31 wounded in fighting around the subsequently abandoned Ripcord combat base in the north, military spokesmen said. The Communists fired a barrage of at least 50 rounds of 82-mm mortars into the U.S. position, then

attacked on the ground, spokesmen said. Communist losses could not be determined.

American spokesmen also announced the withdrawal from Vietnam of a U.S. armored cavalry outfit and plans to give the South Vietnamese Air Force AC-119 gunships as part of the Vietnamization program.

About 1,140 men of the 1st Squadron of the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment began "standing down" today and will be removed from Vietnam in the "phase six" redeployment plan of President Nixon. Spokesmen declined to say whether the entire 4,400-man regiment would be withdrawn.

The U.S. Command said American troop strength last week remained at 335,800 men, the total at which it stood the previous week. The United States plans to reduce its troop strength in Vietnam to 284,000 by May 1 when the "phase six" program is completed.

In Cambodia, the high command said Communist troops hit the first day's attempt to make the way from the port of Kompong Som to Phnom Penh, 148 miles to the northwest. The road was declared open earlier this month after a South Vietnamese-Cambodian operation to clear it, but the gasoline convoy Saturday was the first to try to make the trip along the highway since then.

A Cambodian spokesman said "some" fuel trucks in the convoy made it to Phnom Penh and others turned back. Three trucks were damaged, he said.

Military sources in Saigon said U.S. transport planes have flown two days' emergency fuel into the Cambodian capital for power generators.

Thai Guerrilla Clashes
RANGKOK, Feb. 1 (Reuters)—Nine Communist guerrillas and three Thai Army soldiers were killed in a series of clashes on a mountain range in southern Thailand last week, sources said today.

Peking Bouncing Back in Sports

HONG KONG, Feb. 1 (Reuters)—China announced today it is returning to the international sports arena after a five-year break caused by the Cultural Revolution.

The Chinese said in a communiqué that they will take part in the world table tennis championships in Nagoya, Japan, from March 28 to April 7.

The decision follows talks in Peking between Chinese and Japanese sports officials and is in line with China's recent moves to normalize relations with the rest of the world.

Laos Reiterates Opposition To Any Military Incursion

(Continued from Page 1)
position to any South Vietnamese move into Laos. Gen. Khoukky indicated that Laotian forces would be in no position to take any action against it.

"The area in question," he said, "is one over which we have no control. It is under the control of the North Vietnamese."

Amplifying his remarks, a Laotian government source noted that Prince Souvanna Phouma, the neutralist premier of Laos, had frequently demanded the withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops from Laos and had consistently opposed the presence of any foreign troops in Laos.

Meanwhile, in separate press briefings here today, Laotian and American military spokesmen reported continued pressure from North Vietnamese troops during the last week on fronts ranging from the Luang Prabang area in the north to the Bolovens Plateau in the south. But they said that despite an increase in the strength of North Vietnamese troops in Laos—particularly in the south—indications were not sufficient to conclude that a major North Vietnamese offensive is under way.

The biggest recent enemy advance is represented by the North Vietnamese capture last Wednesday of Muang Phouk, a Laotian strategic 54 miles east of Savannakhet. Gen. Khoukky said today a Laotian counterattack is being prepared.

Only minor clashes were reported by both spokesmen. In one development the two spokesmen reported that enemy troops, believed to be Laotian Communist forces, went into a village 30 miles northwest of Pakxay and took away 100 persons—everyone in the village except one individual.

WEATHER

	G	F	Overcast
ALGAEVY	12	53	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Overcast
ANKARA	9	48	Cloudy
ATHENS	10	50	Very cloudy
BELGRADE	10	50	Very cloudy
BELIN	10	50	Overcast
BUDAPEST	10	50	Overcast
CARLISLE	10	50	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	10	50	Overcast
COSIAD SOL	10	50	Overcast
DUBLIN	10	50	Overcast
EDINBURGH	10	50	Overcast
FLORENCE	10	50	Overcast
FRANKFURT	10	50	Overcast
GENEVA	10	50	Overcast
Helsinki	10	50	Overcast
ISTANBUL	10	50	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	10	50	Overcast
LONDON	10	50	Overcast
MADRID	10	50	Overcast
MILAN	10	50	Overcast
MONTREAL	10	50	Overcast
MOSCOW	10	50	Overcast
MUNICH	10	50	Overcast
NEW YORK	10	50	Overcast
NICE	10	50	Overcast
OSLO	10	50	Overcast
PARIS	10	50	Overcast
PRAGUE	10	50	Overcast
ROME	10	50	Overcast
SOFA	10	50	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	10	50	Overcast
TAVI	10	50	Overcast
TEL AVIV	10	50	Overcast
VENICE	10	50	Overcast
VIENNA	10	50	Overcast
WARSAW	10	50	Overcast
WASHINGTON	10	50	Overcast
ZURICH	10	50	Overcast

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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British Government Refuses \$4.8 Million to Keep Painting

LONDON, Feb. 1 (Reuters)—The government today turned a blind eye to a request for \$4.8 million (\$4.8 million) to keep a famous Velasquez portrait in Britain.

The painting of the Spanish master's majesty servant, Juan de Pareja, was sold in November to a New York dealer for a world record auction price of \$2.31 million (\$5,544,000).

Since then, there have been demands in the British art world that the painting remain here.

But tonight, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, the minister of education, said in the House of Commons that the government had considered and refused a request from the National Gallery for a special grant of \$2 million (\$4.8 million) to enable it to buy the painting.

But Mrs. Thatcher added that the government fully recognized the great merits of the painting.

To get the painting out of Britain, the Wildenstein Gallery, of New York, needs an export license.

A special government committee on art exports has recommended that an export license be withheld while attempts were made to match Wildenstein's price for the painting.

Observers said that the government's refusal was a strong blow to chances of keeping the painting here.

If the money cannot be raised by public subscription, the painting will go to America, they said.

Britain's Opening Bid to Six Too Low, EEC Ministers Say

(Continued from Page 1)
Council meeting, that the British offer was acceptable to no one.

There were differences, however, in the appraisals of the British position. Mr. Brunet, who will head the French delegation while Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann serves his six-month term as chairman of the council, made the harshest statement. He said that for both psychological and political reasons, Britain should start at a figure higher than 3 percent to demonstrate that it is committed to the community.

The six are especially dismayed by the British offer because it would leave Britain, in the long run, paying less to the community than France and much less than Germany, even though the gross national product is higher than the French.

Walter Scheel, the German foreign minister, though more moderate in his appraisal than Mr. Brunet, nevertheless compared Britain to a bathhouse where one enters the water but only a toe at a time rather than with a swift plunge.

Mr. Scheel added that Britain, known as a "sinking" nation, should be less timid.

The ministers also discussed the transition period for Britain after hearing a report from the commission which indicated that a "corrective" period of three years might be added on to a transition period of five years, but that with any luck, the corrective period would not be needed.

The commission's view, which is likely to be a basis for the council's final position, is that if the British financial contribution is high enough from the beginning, then a corrective—which would adjust percentages that prove to be too high or too low—might not be needed. If the figures were too low from the outset, however, the corrective would be "automatic," and this the commission opposes.

Apart from the Dutch and Luxembourg efforts toward a compromise, the council steered clear of concrete proposals today, and it was apparent that the ministers would not reach a final commitment.

Nixon Ending Working Holiday On Caribbean Isle

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands (UPI)—President Nixon spent much of today sitting beside the Caribbean, editing three messages he plans to send to Congress this week.

Due for distribution tomorrow, Wednesday, and Thursday, the messages detail Mr. Nixon's earlier proposals to improve the efficiency of the federal government, to provide new procedures for avoiding critical strikes and to share federal revenues with the states.

The chief executive has been vacationing since Friday at Leeward, S. Rockefeller's secluded Caneel Bay Plantation. He plans to depart for Washington tonight. At Caneel Bay, the President's chair overlooks the confluence of the Caribbean and the Atlantic. He has prepared there for the cabinet meeting, scheduled for tomorrow morning, during which key members of the administration will debate measures proposed by the President in his State of the Union address.

In all probability, Mr. Nixon will also meet with Ellsworth Bunker, U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam, who arrives in Washington today for what presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler describes as "routine consultation."

Atlanta Lawyer to Fill Sen. Russell's Term

ATLANTA, Feb. 1 (UPI)—David G. Campbell, 41, an Atlanta attorney and chairman of the Georgia Democratic party, was named today by Gov. Jimmy Carter to fill the unexpired term of Sen. Richard Russell, who died Jan. 31.

Sen. Russell's term was scheduled to end Jan. 3, 1973.

U.K. Security Charge

DONCASTER, England, Feb. 1 (AP)—Nicholas A. Fraser, 43, a British engineer, was charged today with making a sketch ten years ago that violated the nation's Official Secrets Act. The charge said that he made a sketch at Sawtry, a market town near this north of England community, which was calculated to be or might have been or was intended to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy.

Touchdown On Moon Is Approved

Apollo Crew Averts Crisis by Docking

(Continued from Page 1)

the moon could enter the command craft by "walking" to it from outside the spacecraft in their pressurized suits.

Nevertheless, the question about the landing was alive, if only because the ticklish rendezvous and docking above the moon might be a riskier maneuver than anybody figured.

The crew settled down at 7:45 a.m. EST (1945 GMT) after receiving mission control's okay to go to sleep 30 minutes early, for a ten-hour rest period.

They reported beforehand that the oxygen flow in the command module was "higher than normal but not excessively high." An open valve in the waste management system was fixed before the astronauts began their sleep period.

Caught by Surprise
The Apollo-14 docking problem caught everyone—the crew and mission control—by surprise.

Shortly after 7 p.m. EST (2400 GMT), the crew reported the command module was moving in slowly to make contact with the lunar module.

"And we docked," reported Commander Mitchell, erroneously.

Minutes later, however, the crew realized they had not completed the docking.

"Okay Houston," said Maj. Rousa. "We viewed it twice and it sure looks like we're closing in fast enough. I'm going to back out here and try it again."

Once again, Commander Mitchell reported that three capture latches on the command module's probe had failed to make a firm contact.

Mission control suggested that the crew try again, and this time keep the probe in position for at least four seconds. That, too, failed.

After two more failures, mission controllers suggested that Maj. Rousa try a procedure they really weren't sure would work.

"Fine Alignment"
"We're thinking of attempting to dock actually without the aid of the probe, which requires a pretty fine alignment," Commander said.

It required pulling the probe back from an extended position in front of the spacecraft and hoping that at least one of 12 main docking latches would catch and hold the command module and lunar lander together.

During the maneuvering, the crew and mission control came up with two possible reasons for the problem. Maj. Rousa noted three or four scratches on the inside of the drogue that might have been caused by a probe that was out of alignment.

Mission control, however, suggested that something—probably a sort of hairpin that gets pulled out—when the short tower is thrown off at liftoff—may have been holding the latches in a depressed position.

More Fuel Used
The six docking attempts—made by a crew that had a total of 15 minutes prior experience in space flying (Capt. Shepard's Mercury suborbital flight)—used about 5 percent more fuel than normal. But flight director M.P. (Pete) Frank said the fuel supply is still 11 percent above the level where we start to get worried.

Flight director Sigurd A. Sjoberg said the docking problem "is the only questionable thing about the flight at this time."

He said mission controllers decided to skip a mid-course correction scheduled for early today, as one way to save fuel. He also reported that the redocked spacecraft had successfully jettisoned the used fourth stage of the Saturn rocket, which is expected to impact on the moon as scheduled at 2:30 a.m. (0730 GMT) Thursday.

How the Docking System Works—But Didn't

(Continued from Page 1)

cocked latches around the circumference of the command ship rings. When they lock on a lip around three lunar-module rings, the two ships have achieved "hard" docking.

What happened last night was that the Apollo-14 crew was unable to achieve the soft docking with the probe and drogue. Something was evidently wrong with the three capture latches on the top of the probe.

The crew tried the maneuver five times, and five times it failed. This is when the decision was made, after long space-to-ground conversations, to try an unorthodox approach.

The idea was to aim the command ship at the lunar module in conventional fashion, but to skip the troublesome first step. To do this, the crew was instructed to activate the nitrogen gas bottle at the last moment before the probe would have penetrated the drogue.

This would start a withdrawal of the probe from the drogue and, it was hoped, enable the top of the command ship to make proper contact with the top of its mate.

In that case, the 12 hard-docking latches would be sprung and lock the two craft together. This is apparently what happened.

The two-hour battle with the docking system started at the time in the flight plan when the crew was supposed to go through what is called "transposition and docking."

First, the command ship pulls slightly away from the third stage of the Saturn-5 booster rocket, which has the lunar module tucked inside. The command ship then flips 180 degrees so that its nose is facing the lunar module. Then it is supposed to dock with the lunar module and pull it free of the rocket shroud.



MORE THAN INTEREST—Mrs. Alan B. Shepard (left), wife of the Apollo-14 mission commander, watching the blastoff at Cape Kennedy. The other persons are unidentified.

'I Said Hello—Not Good-bye'

Families Tell of Seeing Men Off to Moon

CAPE KENNEDY, Feb. 1 (UPI)—Louise Mitchell and her two daughters walked up to the man in the space suit and wished him a good trip.

"I didn't say good-bye," she said. "I said hello, and have a good trip."

But her husband, lunar module pilot Edgar D. Mitchell, probably didn't hear her beneath his bulky garb.

Commander Mitchell carried with him to the moon an antique cross and a small amulet.

They were given him by his wife and daughters, Kariya, 17, and Elizabeth, 11.

The command module pilot, Air Force Maj. Stuart A. Roosa, packed the hands of his young black, Janette and Dana, as he walked to the van which carried him, Commander Mitchell and Navy Capt. Alan B. Shepard from the crew's quarters to the Apollo-14 launch pad.

Yesterday was the first time families were permitted to see crew's quarters before a launch. But Louise Shepard remains outside at the cape to see Capt. Shepard leave on his second space mission.

"There's really no comparison," Mrs. Shepard said of the flight and her husband's previous 15-minute space voyage decade ago. "The difference between this flight and the first one is the difference between novel and a short story."

She said she gave her husband something to take to the moon, but she prefers to keep it a secret.

The families are listening to the flight on "squawk boxes" stashed in their homes. The boxes enable the families to listen to all the conversations between the astronauts and mission control.

"I have felt confidence all along," Mrs. Shepard said. "I am really pleased that Alan has the chance to go where he always wanted to go."

Remaining Flight Plan

Here are highlights of the remaining Apollo-14 flight plan. The timetable is subject to change at any time during the mission. Times are GMT.

TUESDAY, FEB. 2
0600—Mid-course correction to put Apollo on course toward moon.
0615—Near miss for injection into desired lunar orbit.
1000—Astronauts begin 10-hour rest period.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3
0601—Third mid-course correction, if needed.
1005—Live 45-minute telecast begins, showing Commander Mitchell crawling fine lunar module at 5:28 a.m., followed five minutes later by Captain Shepard, to check it out.
1200—Captain Shepard and Commander Mitchell return to command ship.
1400—Crew begins nine-hour rest period.

THURSDAY, FEB. 4
0601—Last chance to adjust course to moon.
0645—Apollo-14 swings behind moon out of radio contact with earth.
0701—Firing of main engine places Apollo into lunar orbit ranging from 186 to 65 miles above surface.
0728—Apollo resumes radio contact with earth.
0738—Third stage of Saturn rocket crashes into lunar surface producing shock wave to be recorded by seismometer by Apollo-12.

1114—Firing of Apollo's main engine drops ship into lunar orbit ranging from 67 to 11 miles above surface.
1200—Astronauts photograph proposed Apollo-14 landing site near crater Descurraies.
1500—Astronauts begin eight-and-a-half-hour rest period.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5
0600—Lunar module, manned by Captain Shepard and Commander Mitchell, separates from command ship, piloted by Maj. Rousa.
0605—Firing of Apollo's main engine places command ship in 70-65-mile-high lunar orbit.
0605—Descent engine of lunar module fired to start landing sequence.

0610—Lunar module lands on moon.
1400—Four-hour telecast of moon excursion begins.
1410—Captain Shepard steps on lunar surface for first moon walk.
1457—Commander Mitchell joins Captain Shepard on moon.
1458—Captain Shepard sets up solar wind composition experiment.
1500—Astronauts erect United States flag on lunar surface, up automated science station, collect rock samples, photograph experimental setup and laser reflector.

1700—Astronauts return to lunar module, store equipment, samples, and enter module at 18:00.
1800—Major Rousa, in command ship, adjusts course in preparation for rendezvous with lunar module.
2000—Major Rousa starts nine-and-a-half-hour rest period. The minutes later, Captain Shepard and Commander Mitchell start 10-hour rest.

SATURDAY, FEB. 6
0646—Lunar telecast begins, to last 7 hours 45 minutes.
1801—Captain Shepard leaves lunar module for second moon walk followed by Commander Mitchell five minutes later. Astronauts take 8,900-foot walk to crater-topped hill and begin collecting lunar samples on the way.
1407—Astronauts return to lunar module, clean up, eat, discard excess equipment.
1847—Lunar module blasts off from moon surface and enters lunar orbit.
2014—Six-minute telecast of rendezvous with command ship.
2025—Four-minute telecast of docking.
2032—Lunar module docks with Apollo command ship.
2246—Lunar module ascent stage is separated from command ship.

SUNDAY, FEB. 7
0642—Lunar module crashes on moon, impact recorded by seismometers left at Apollo-12 and Apollo-14 landing site.
0127—Apollo-14 fires main engine to leave lunar orbit and return to earth.
0400—Astronauts begin 10-hour rest period.
1507—Mid-course correction, if needed.

MONDAY, FEB. 8
0603—Last telecast, for 30 minutes, showing astronauts' activity in spacecraft.
1500—Astronauts start 10-hour rest period.
2200—Mid-course correction, if needed.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9
0400—Crew starts eight-hour rest period.
1740—Last chance to correct course for return into earth's atmosphere.
2024—Command module separates from its service module.
2047—Command module slices into atmosphere.
2101—Spacecraft splashes down in South Pacific, 600 miles south of Samoa.

كندا ان الاصل

Consolidation of Southern Power Seen in House Appointments

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (UPI)—The Southern stronghold of House Democratic leadership is showing indications that the consolidation of Southern power in the House is under way.

S. Will Name Arm Sub for Russell, Rivers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The House of Representatives will name a subcommittee to study the Navy's new attack submarine, the USS *Thresher*, named for Rep. Mendel Rivers and Sen. Howard B. Russell, both of whom died in the Vietnam War.

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New U.S. Law in Smut Mail Takes Effect

By Henry Aubin

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (UPI)—Today, a new U.S. law against smut and obscenity takes effect.

The new law, which is the first since 1964, will make it easier for the government to prosecute those who send obscene material by mail. It also makes it easier to prosecute those who send obscene material by mail.

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URBAN BATTLE VICTIM—Two demonstrators help a seriously wounded man who was shot in the neck during the Los Angeles riot following a Mexican-American rally.

Curfew Is Imposed

1 Dead, 45 Hurt in Chicano Riot in L.A.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 1 (UPI)—One man was shot and killed and at least 45 other persons were wounded or injured in clashes yesterday between police and demonstrators in Los Angeles.

It was the third major outbreak of violence in Los Angeles since rioting followed a protest last Aug. 29 against alleged police brutality toward Mexican-Americans.

The violence was touched off when snipers fired on two patrol cars. Some Chicanos hurled stones, breaking the windows of at least three patrol cars.

While Governor, Connally Got Outside Income of \$225,000

(Continued from Page 1)

The bulk of his \$88 million in assets from the Richardson estate on Jan. 1, 1962, but the records that the foundation filed with the Internal Revenue Service were sketchy until 1966, when they became more detailed and listed debts and disbursements to Mr. Connally among other transactions that were not noted in earlier records.

The records in the estate's file in Fort Worth are also sketchy. The file contains only a half-dozen documents dealing with the estate, the last of which was dated Dec. 21, 1961.

Three weeks ago, however, Rep. Harrington decided he wanted to be on the committee. He said he believed that "we needed to head off someone who had said he would go along with the prevailing wind."

On Jan. 30, Rep. Harrington, Mrs. Hicks and Rep. Burke met for an hour. Rep. Burke tried to dissuade Rep. Harrington from seeking the seat.

When Rep. Harrington refused to back down, Rep. Burke called a caucus of all Westland Democrats and said that he would be on the committee.

When the caucus met on Jan. 31, Mrs. Hicks was escorted to the caucus room by Rep. Burke. Rep. Burke indicated to the caucus that he was sure he had the votes in the committee to elect Mrs. Hicks.

Rep. Burke then asked Mrs. Hicks to reduce the size of the committee, thus eliminating the vacancy. The leadership of both parties determined the size of the committee and the ratio of Democrats to Republicans.

Hebert Sees Mills Last Monday, Rep. Burke told Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill of Massachusetts, the new Democratic whip, that he probably had the votes for Rep. Harrington.

During the day, Rep. Hebert visited Rep. W. D. Mills of Arkansas, the powerful chairman of the Committee on Government Operations.

That afternoon, Rep. Albert, Rep. Boggess, Rep. O'Neill and Rep. Mills met to discuss committee assignments. Rep. Mills told the others of Rep. Hebert's visit and said he tended to support the desires of a committee chairman.

Rep. O'Neill called Rep. Harrington, suggested that he withdraw his candidacy for Armed Services and told him that Rep. Mills had guaranteed him a seat on the Foreign Affairs Committee. Rep. Harrington decided to fight it out.

nomination as Secretary of the Treasury. The payments from the foundation were of interest to Texas newsmen during Mr. Connally's tenure as governor because of the section of the Texas Constitution that provides the following:

"During the time he holds the office of governor, he shall not hold any other office, civil, military or corporate; nor shall he practice any profession, and receive compensation, reward, fee, or the promise thereof for the same; nor receive a salary, reward or compensation for the promise thereof for any service rendered or performed during the time he is governor, or to be thereafter rendered or performed."

In 1964, the Texas Observer, a liberal oriented weekly Texas magazine that frequently opposed Mr. Connally's policies, asked the governor's office whether Mr. Connally was receiving compensation from the Richardson estate.

In the May 1, 1964, issue of the Observer, Ronnie Dugger, the editor, quoted from the state constitution and said the section dealing with gubernatorial compensation "is a very strict one."

"Being the executor of a person's will is not holding a corporate office," Mr. Dugger wrote. "However, receiving compensation for being executor of a will would be receiving compensation from any person or corporation, and for this reason the Observer asked Connally through his press secretary, George Christian (who later became President Johnson's press secretary) if the governor had received any such compensation."

"He said, 'I have performed no services or received any compensation,' during the time he was governor, Christian reported back to the Observer."

This exchange took place at a time when abbreviated foundation records were showing no payments to Mr. Connally. However, the question of Mr. Connally's outside compensation arose again in 1967 during a period in which the foundation records were showing payments to Mr. Connally.

The payments question came up in 1967 after Mr. Connally had told reporters at a press conference in Austin that he was worth about \$1 million. Five years before that, he had told the Houston Press that he was worth about a half-million dollars, almost all of it represented by his home and a ranch.

The Texas Observer juxtaposed the two statements about Mr. Connally's personal fortune, and asked how he could accumulate a half-million dollars between 1962 and 1967 on a governor's salary that never exceeded \$40,000 a year.

According to the Observer, Mr. Connally explained the increase in his fortune by saying: "When Richardson died, I was made one of the executors of his estate. As a consequence, I was entitled to certain fees; 1962 was fairly soon after his death."

The Observer printed this quote in 1968 in an article summing up the Connally years in the Texas State House. In the same article, Mr. Connally was quoted as saying he had received no income from the Richardson estate while governor.

Mr. Dugger said last week that his notes reflected that Mr. Connally had also said that he had received no fees from the Richardson estate during the time he had been Secretary of the Navy, from Jan. 25, 1961, to Dec. 20, 1961.

McGovern Bids Senate Probe FBI 'Blackballing' of Agent

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (UPI)—Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., yesterday called for a Senate investigation of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's alleged blackballing of former FBI agent Jack Shaw.

Mr. Hoover suspended Mr. Shaw for 30 days without pay, put him on probation and ordered him transferred to Butte, Mont. Rather than accept the transfer, Mr. Shaw, father of four, wrote Mr. Hoover a letter in which he said he was resigning to protect the "health, happiness and welfare" of his family.

Mr. Hoover accepted the resignation "with prejudice," which Mr. Shaw's federal suit contends has prevented him from getting another law-enforcement job.

The attack by Sen. McGovern, who recently announced his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination, is one of the strongest made in Congress against Mr. Hoover in his 45 years as FBI director.

Sen. McGovern, declaring that "such vindictiveness is intolerable on the part of an important federal official," said Mr. Shaw's personal tragedy was compounded last week when "medical tests on his ailing wife established that she is very seriously ill."

Mr. Shaw, 47, filed a federal suit in New York Wednesday accusing Mr. Hoover of violating his constitutional rights by forcing his resignation and blackballing him after seeing parts of a letter Mr. Shaw had written that contained criticism of the FBI and Mr. Hoover. The 15-page letter, written to Prof. Abraham Blumberg of John Jay College of Criminal

Justice in New York City, was never mailed, but FBI agents pleaded together parts of eight pages from trash baskets in a New York FBI office.

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Moscow Pact Berlin Lever, Bonn Says

Promotes Big 4 Talks on the City

BONN, Feb. 1 (AP)—The government said today its expectation that the Soviet-German treaty would help the four-power talks on Berlin has proven correct despite Communist delays of traffic to West Berlin.

"The signing of the treaty with the Soviet Union has proven to have been correct. We have shown how seriously we intend to find an understanding," government spokesman Ruediger von Wechmar said at a news conference.

"Our expectations that the signature would promote the four-power talks on Berlin have been confirmed despite the new traffic delays in the past few days and weeks. In any case, our vital interest in these questions is no longer challenged," Mr. Von Wechmar said.

His remarks were contained in a prepared statement which was identical with a statement Chancellor Willy Brandt made to editors of West Berlin newspapers during his visit to the city Saturday.

Mr. Von Wechmar said West Germany and the three Western allies—the United States, Britain and France—were in full agreement on Berlin, including the fact that the Berlin talks cannot be put under any time pressure.

The statement added that the West German government has from the beginning made it clear to the Soviet Union that it would not submit the Aug. 12 treaty for ratification to the Bundestag until there is a satisfactory solution to the Berlin problem. The Soviet Union has acknowledged this, Mr. Wechmar added.

Heavy Economic Losses BERLIN, Feb. 1 (AP)—The six days of East German harassment on the highways to West Berlin from West Germany left heavy economic losses in its wake.

Shipping companies' spokesmen said it was by far the worst of the four periods of harassment dating to a year ago this month. Another source said losses could run as high as five or six million marks (about \$1.4 to \$1.6 million).

In Bonn, the West German truckers' association said that trucking companies and their drivers no longer will assume the economic burden resulting from political pressure that affects them directly. They demanded reimbursement and said that there could be uncontrollable consequences if something were not done.

Mr. Klaus Schuett of West Berlin issued a statement saying that he has personally asked Chancellor Willy Brandt to intercede for a reimbursement of losses.

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Sen. McGovern, declaring that "such vindictiveness is intolerable on the part of an important federal official," said Mr. Shaw's personal tragedy was compounded last week when "medical tests on his ailing wife established that she is very seriously ill."

Mr. Shaw, 47, filed a federal suit in New York Wednesday accusing Mr. Hoover of violating his constitutional rights by forcing his resignation and blackballing him after seeing parts of a letter Mr. Shaw had written that contained criticism of the FBI and Mr. Hoover. The 15-page letter, written to Prof. Abraham Blumberg of John Jay College of Criminal

Justice in New York City, was never mailed, but FBI agents pleaded together parts of eight pages from trash baskets in a New York FBI office.

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East Berlin Harassment Considered by Bonn, Allies

BONN, Feb. 1 (Reuters)—West Germany and the three Western allies are considering possible countermeasures against East German harassment of land routes to and from West Berlin, it was officially stated here today.

Government spokesman Ruediger von Wechmar said allied countermeasures planning included a possible blockade of East German transit traffic through West Germany.

He stressed that access to West Berlin is the responsibility of the Western allies—Britain, France and the United States—but that the Bonn government is in close contact with the three powers to consider what measures could or should be taken.

Allied sources here have made it clear that such measures would probably be taken only if the East Germans imposed something approaching a total blockade of road and rail traffic to and from West Berlin. Otherwise they believe retaliation might prompt the Communist side to sterner action.

The latest East German road delays ended today. They affected only road traffic, but the five days of harassment caused the worst traffic blockade in recent years, with waiting periods of 20 hours or more on the autobahn.

The delays were in protest against the presence of West German politicians, including Chancellor Willy Brandt and President Gustav Heinemann, in West Berlin. The East Germans regard the city as a political entity separate from West Germany and say that Bonn politicians have no business there.

With West Berlin parliamentary elections scheduled for the middle of March, political circles here expect further East German interference on the autobahns. The opposition Christian Democratic leadership is due in West Berlin for the campaign later this month and leaders of all West German parties will be making visits to the city.

Mr. Von Wechmar stressed today that Bonn, in conjunction with the Western allies, expects the current four-power negotiations on Berlin to seek guarantee of free access to West Berlin and close links between the city and West Germany.

The West German government has made it clear to the Soviet Union that there is an undissoluble link between a satisfactory Berlin settlement and Bonn's ratification of its nonaggression pact with Moscow.

Oil Talks Today At Stage of 'Make or Break'

TEHRAN, Feb. 1 (AP)—The world's oil companies tonight were warned by the producing countries of the Persian Gulf to better their offer of an increase of 20 cents a barrel or else risk a shutdown of oil supplies to the West.

"Tomorrow we break or we will have an agreement," declared Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Zaki Yamani as he left a 30-minute negotiating session with the companies' representatives.

"There is a limit to what either side will give," said the oil firms' spokesman, John Collins. "One can easily get a change of mind overnight but we are not quite as optimistic as we were."

Mr. Collins reported there have been adjustments to an offer first put to the oil states yesterday. "Both sides tend to compromise and some figures have gone up and some have come down," he said.

Lockheed Says It Will Take \$200-Million Loss on C-5A

BURBANK, Calif., Feb. 1 (AP)—Lockheed Aircraft Corp. said today that it will accept a \$200 million loss on the C-5A transport, imposed by the Defense Department as the price of resolving contract disputes.

It also announced tentative agreement to settle its ship construction claims for \$22 million. Lockheed chairman Daniel J. Haughton said the settlement, when made final, will complete resolution of Lockheed's four major contractual disputes.

These four disputes related to the C-5A transport, the Cheyenne helicopter, Navy ship construction and the motor for the short-range attack missile.

Total losses to Lockheed in settlement of the four programs will amount to \$480 million before taxes, the chairman said.

Of the total, \$290 million had been written off before 1970. An additional \$190 million before taxes is being written off on these programs for 1970.

Haughton estimated that Lockheed's after-tax loss for 1970 will be about \$80 million with a resulting decline in net worth from \$331 million last September to about \$250 million at year end.

Lockheed had reported earnings of about \$10.5 million for the nine months ended last September.

In accepting the \$200 million loss, we forfeit \$100 million Lockheed has already provided toward C-5A costs and agree to repay the second \$100 million with interest at the prime rate starting January 1, 1974," he said.

Strike in Greece Is First Since '67

SERRAI, Greece, Feb. 1 (Reuters)—About 100 building workers today staged Greece's first strike since the army seized power in April, 1967, their federation announced tonight.

The strikers were by employees of a building company here in support of demands for the immediate payment of two months' overdue wages.

The workers gathered at the offices of their federation and sent out a call for all workers in the government to intervene and force the company to pay their delayed wages.

Byrd Admits Joining KKK Was 'Mistake'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (UPI)—Sen. Robert C. Byrd, who defeated Sen. Edward M. Kennedy last month to win the job of assistant Democratic leader in the Senate, says he made a "mistake" when he joined the Ku Klux Klan many years ago.

The West Virginia Democrat also said yesterday that he was not "anti-black." But he said he did not regret calling the late Rep. Martin Luther King Jr. a "self-seeking rabble-rouser" or voting against confirmation of Thurgood Marshall, the first black member of the U.S. Supreme Court.

"I think my record will show that I am not anti-black," Sen. Byrd said. "I would have voted against Thurgood Marshall if he had been a white man."

"As to my advocacy of the spread of the Ku Klux Klan, my brief connection with the Klan was a quarter of a century ago, and I believe that a lot of young people will look back 25 years from now upon their association with certain radical groups today as having been a mistake. It was a mistake. I have said so a hundred times."

3 Plants Bombed

ROME, Feb. 1 (AP)—In Turin, two explosive devices were hurled from a car at Fiat automobile plants. The bombs caused little damage but raised widespread fear.

It was the second bomb attack against industrial installations after a huge fire caused one billion lire (\$1.8 million) of damage to a Pirelli plant last week.

Turin police said that they were setting up special patrols to protect major industries in the city.

Pope Hails Finland

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 1 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI expressed approval today of Finland's efforts to bring about a European security conference. The Pope and Finnish President Urho K. Kekkonen had a one-hour private meeting, the first such meeting between a Roman Catholic pontiff and a president of predominantly Lutheran Finland.

Series of Raids

Police mounted the second series of pre-dawn raids in two days today. By nightfall, however, they had not announced any arrests. Five men, including a leading coffee processor and a former partisan fighter, were arrested early yesterday and accused of being right-

Reggio Rail Strike Ends, Opening Sicily Link

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Feb. 1 (UPI)—A huge backlog of Sicilian produce began moving to the outside world today as railroad men ended an 11-day strike and went to work under heavy police and army guard in this riot-torn seaport.

Soldiers with half-track vehicles stood watch over the first ten miles of the main line running north. The railroad men had joined a general strike in the Reggio region and refused to work because, they said, there was inadequate protection against bombings and other violence in railroad stations and on the tracks themselves.

Nearly all the produce moving out of Sicily must cross the Strait of Messina by rail ferry before it can be distributed to Italy. A freight train was the first train through the Reggio station today at 7:35 a.m. A passenger train left shortly afterward.

Police, Army Guard Crews

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The Crisis of Manned Flight

There is really no objective reason why the troubles of Apollo-14, following on those more terrifying and dramatic difficulties of Apollo-13, should affect the principle of manned space flight. Indeed, it could be argued that in dealing with their technological problems in full flight, the crews of the two moon missions emphasized the continued need for direct human control of the space machines.

Nevertheless, at a time when the investment in American space ventures is being drastically curtailed, and when the cash, energy and skills still devoted to those ventures are so badly needed here on earth, the frustrations and tensions created by the two latest moon voyages will doubtless have a serious and depressing effect on future manned space programs. This, of course, is coupled with Soviet success in remote-controlled gadgetry, on the moon and on Venus.

Some very obvious losses would be involved in cutting back on the human element in space. For one thing, men can still function more perceptively than computers in appraising the universe about us—how long may be a matter of doubt; Robert Jastrow gives the human brain about a quarter of a century's dominance in this special area. For another, the human personality can provide a comprehensible link between the awesome wonders of space (as well as with

the tools used to discover those wonders) which is missing from Lunokhod.

To be sure, Norman Mailer, who is making a very profitable career out of fitting the cosmos to his personality in public, suggests that the whole process of sending men into space, in a tight capsule of discipline and technology, is itself dehumanizing. But, then, Mr. Mailer would probably have been repelled by far earlier explorers, in far simpler states of technology. It is doubtful, for example, whether he would have approved of the notable self-discipline and the mastery of sailing-ship technology which carried James Cook to his triumphs in the Pacific, two centuries ago. Swashbucklers, even then, were far more likely to pile their ships on reefs than add to man's knowledge of his environment.

For mankind as a whole, the best outcome of the current crisis in manned flight would be a pooling of resources by the United States and the Soviet Union, capitalizing on the special advances each has made in competition with the other, reducing costs, and preserving the vital elements of the approaches each has made to the problem. This is not impossible, although difficult. It would require more openness by the Russians, more confidence in them by the Americans. And those qualities would, in themselves, serve a very useful purpose, quite apart from the exploration of space.

Outside Jerusalem's Walls

A mayoral decision to delay construction of new Israeli high-rise housing projects on the hillside surrounding Jerusalem will be welcomed by all who cherish that historic city and the cause of peace.

Jerusalem is a jewel in a unique setting. The barren, Biblical landscape that largely surrounds the Old City is etched in the historic memory of the followers of three world religions who come to worship at shrines within the city walls.

In spite of his own understandable desire to press ahead with urban expansion, Mayor Kollek has bowed to the protests of a committee of international architects and others

and has agreed to hold up construction pending further aesthetic and development studies. This will give Jerusalem a fresh opportunity to grow, as it must, without destroying priceless features that are inseparable from its unique appeal. The mayor has disclaimed any political motivation for his action. But the cessation of construction of predominantly Israeli housing on former Arab lands cannot fail to have some positive influence on the delicate peace negotiations now under way at the United Nations. The significance of this Israeli gesture should not be lost on the Arab capitals or on the Palestinians themselves.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Moving Toward Détente

If there are to be good, indeed friendly relations between East and West they can only be established between all members of both blocs. The greatest care must be taken to insure that the current political tenet according to which all agreements with the Soviet bloc are to be concluded only "in agreement with the allies" does not become an empty formula. If we practice solidarity with America in more than mere words and do not lend support to the Soviet divide-and-rule policy, our leading politicians will no longer have cause to lament about criticism from Washington.

—From *Die Welt* (Hamburg).

Britain and the Six

It would be wishful thinking to suppose that the negotiations on British entry to the Common Market are going forward very well. They are not. They are on the right course, certainly. But the lights are set at amber. It is essential for Mr. Geoffrey Rippon, leader of the British negotiating team, to find a way of keeping things moving when he meets the Six again in Brussels today.

His task is none too easy. The basic trouble is that the Six have not yet managed to agree on their negotiating position. The objections now being raised by some of the Six concern various elements in the transitional arrangements proposed for the budget. There is no doubt room for negotiation here. But it would be illogical for the Six to insist that the one and only dispensation to be allowed to new members was a transition period and then to refuse to allow reasonable terms for that transition period. This is precisely the present danger.

A further difficulty for Britain is that while Brussels marks time, public opinion is, at best, uncertain and the situation is unlikely to improve. It was always clear, whether Labor or Conservatives were in power, that the government of the day had to pursue its European policy on two fronts. It had to secure reasonable terms in Brussels. At the same time, no less important, it had to convince the British people of the rightness of its cause in taking the country into Europe.

—From *The Times* (London).

Uganda's New Regime

The coup d'état in Uganda is now apparently secure. But the absence of internal resistance is not necessarily proof that the new leaders have strong popular backing. All that it shows is that coups almost by definition are not events which rely on mass participation. Their prevalence in post-independence Africa is due to the very absence of a sophisticated political process in which different interest groups can express and exercise power. Centralized administrations without clear links to the population are always vulnerable to coups d'état.

—From *The Guardian* (London).

Mideast Truce Expiring

The Israel-Egypt and Israel-Jordan cease-fire, now six months old, runs out on Friday. It is unlikely to be renewed in this form again. Both sides have donned their flak jackets and are keeping their heads down, although neither wants to see the fighting resumed.

The larger powers are not going to help much in the long run. It is hard to see just what the Soviet Union and the United States—or even France and Britain—would be prepared to do in the event of secondary breaches of an Arab-Israeli arrangement. The super powers are in the area to stay. This makes it all the more imperative that the local super powers—Egypt and Israel—work out an agreement which will outlive any short-term underwriting from outside.

The only way out is through constructive negotiations, not the gun barrel.

—From *The Guardian* (London).

Friday next is the day for the expiry of the current cease-fire period. Despite her protestations and would-be warlike-looking preparations, it seems most unlikely that Egypt will resume hostilities. What she wants between now and Friday is a fanfare of massive appeals from all and sundry begging her not to shoot. These will be forthcoming. The first may be launched by U Thant in his report to the Security Council. After this potter is over, serious work, it is to be hoped, can be resumed by all concerned.

—From *The Daily Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

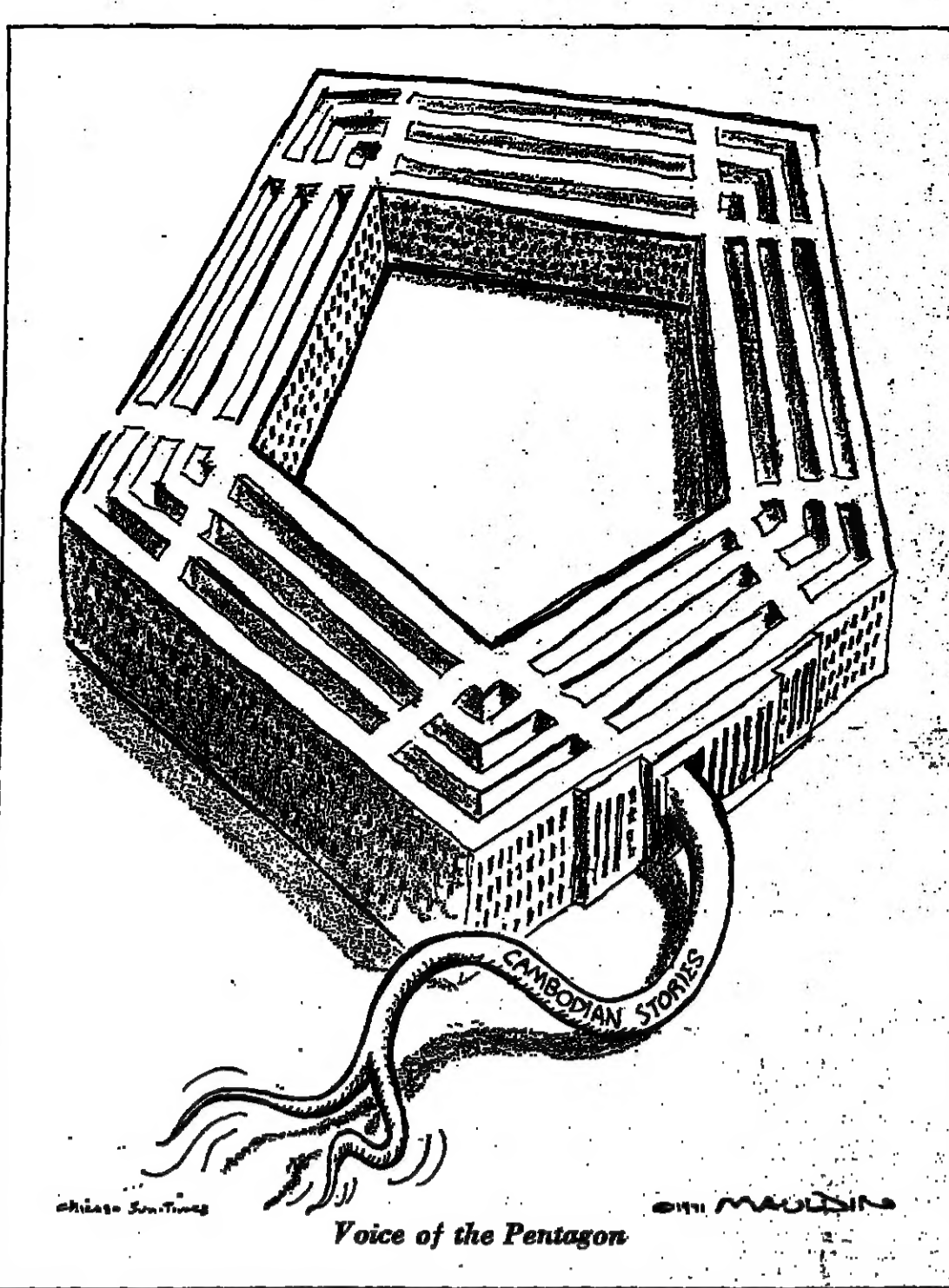
February 2, 1896

ST. PETERSBURG—Referring to the supposed alliance between the Tsar and the Sultan, today's *Novosti* says that so long as the Treaty of Berlin exists Russia can neither make an alliance with Turkey nor participate in any dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire, since the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin guaranteed the integrity of the Sultan's dominions and the defense of the rights of the Christian community therein. The signatories, therefore, must act together.

Fifty Years Ago

February 2, 1921

NEW YORK—The hurried visit of Prohibition Commissioner Kramer to this city is taken to mean that there will be Federal action against a number of prominent politicians which will probably result in extensive indictments. The commissioner would not discuss the visit, but it is understood that Supervisor Daniel Chapin has preferred charges against a number of his subordinates who are concerned with politically-protected persons who have been making fortunes from bootlegging.



Revolutions Per Minute

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—President Nixon hardly expects support from the young and radical critics of American life. One nevertheless senses disappointment in his administration that those who want change in our society have not given him more credit or even attention for the turn he took in his State of the Union address.

For the President not only pledged himself to new programs against the American social evils of poverty, sickness and pollution. He faced the political alienation identified by the critics—people feeling that they are in the grip of distant and impersonal forces. Why, then, did the Nixon program seemingly fall short of touching the emotional chord it sought?

Political memories may be part of it. However much they want to believe that this is the real Nixon, people find it hard to forget that he is the President who nominated G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court and loosed Spiro Agnew on the voters.

But one can accept the sincerity of the State of the Union program entirely, and accept its objectives, and still find it arousing no real response, no faith in the "revolution" it promises.

Only External

The trouble is that it is a revolution of external Nixon promises. The ideas for government reorganization may be worthy, the promise of reform and social spending admirable, but none of it gets at the real problem: the values in our society. It is the values that have to change.

To take an example at hand, Ralph Nader was interviewed the other day by Eileen Shanahan of *The New York Times*. He proposed a number of changes in law to make corporations and their officers more responsible to human desires and more responsible for the consequences of their acts. For instance, he suggested that when an oil company violates drilling safety rules and pours oil into the Gulf of Mexico, its executives should be suspended from their jobs.

Now, any sensible person will recognize at once that the Nader program in its own field is really "revolutionary." It strikes at the basic tenet of corporate life, that only money matters. It seeks to break the monolithic immunity and power of the corporation. And Ralph Nader is a highly practical fellow, not a visionary.

Consider the appalling social discontent fostered by the extremes of poverty and wealth in the United States. Nixon's welfare reform proposal is undoubtedly a worthwhile attempt to ameliorate some of the cruelest and most degrading aspects of the present system. But it is only that—reform, amelioration—and it does no good to pretend that it gets at the root of the evil.

Anyone who wanted seriously to reduce the guilt between rich and poor in America would make radical changes in the federal tax system, because that system so overwhelmingly favors the rich. Special treatment of capital gains, mineral depletion, entertainment allowances: None of them helps the wage-earner. A real reformer would eliminate all deductions, taxing gross income.

Utopian? Probably so, given history. A President does have to deal with the political reality of desperate mayors overwhelmed by welfare rolls at the same time that he protects his oil-millionaire backers. But there are so many

good things about America—our love of freedom and justice and experiment—that it should be possible to tackle the bad.

Nixon could easily demonstrate in practical ways an intention to change the attitudes that matter. On money, for example. It is a sick symbol of America's money-orientation that there is no effective limit on political spending. What kind of a country is it when a single member of Nelson Rockefeller's family can give him \$2.5 million for a gubernatorial campaign? The President vetoed a bill that would have done something about that.

Or take the question of the environment. More parks are a fine thing, but what do they matter if the minutes that have allowed the air and rivers and seas around us to become poisoned in the pursuit of efficiency and profit remain unchanged?

Here again Nixon has an easy way to show that he understands the change really needed. That is to abandon his support of the supersonic transport.

The SST is a fair test of seriousness because it is an extreme example of the social blindness that has alienated ordinary people. For the sake of a handful of first-class air travelers—and aircraft workers whose grievances could be relieved in ways so much less costly and damaging—Nixon is proposing to build planes that will annoy millions and possibly damage the atmosphere. The values are upside-down.

We may not share Charles Reich's faith in the inevitable greening of America. But we do know that there are things wrong with the values of our society that will have to change in any movement that calls itself a new American revolution.

Washington.—The way Secretary Laird and Rogers tell it, any air strike for any purpose anywhere in Southeast Asia serves the administration's ultimate goal of protecting the withdrawal of American troops from South Vietnam, and is therefore justified.

That means that, in the rules of the game, the air strikes are justified. The Nixon administration is widening the war in the most destructive way. The first and most terrible fact of this policy is that it will perpetuate a thousand My Lai's throughout the region. Air warfare is indiscriminate, villages are burned, children and women killed, the countryside blasted. Rape and bombs do not make distinctions or respect the innocent.

But considerations of elementary humanity rarely move statesmen. They are practical men. They must make large decisions, ponder global questions, gauge the national interest. Even on that rarified level, the statements of this administration seem singularly immune to the most compelling truths.

The nation was told last spring that the invasion of Cambodia was the greatest success of the war, a veritable Marengo—that it had bought amounts of time ranging up to two years to bring off the American withdrawal, that it would not involve American forces in another limitless war, that it had proved the capacity of the South Vietnamese Army.

Now, just as critics said would be the case, the invasion can be seen to have moved, not destroyed, the so-called sanctuaries. They have been shifted out of Cambodia, it seems, into the Laotian Panhandle. So still another country must be wiped out, and the withdrawal to proceed. American air power, which President Nixon himself said would not be needed in Cambodia, now is needed throughout Southeast Asia. Some success!

In fact, the administration's achievement in Southeast Asia is reminiscent of the financier who boasted: "Last year, I was broke, but today I owe millions." The situation could, of course, be much worse and no doubt it would be if the administration had not been saved, over its own objections, from even greater folly.

Nixon and his men fought hard against the so-called Cooper-Church amendment. It invaded the President's prerogative, they said, as if that were original sin; it tied

his hands in protecting the lives of American troops and it wasn't needed anyway because Nixon had no intention of doing the things it sought to prevent him from doing. Some assurance!

But the most important matter today is not whether the administration has violated either the letter or the spirit of the amendment, or both, by using air power. What matters is that, if the amendment were not part of the law, American troops might well be going into the Laotian Panhandle or down Cambodia's Route 4 with the South Vietnamese.

A Partial Brake
It matters also that the Cooper-Church amendment imposes at least some congressional limitations upon the escalation now going on, and its mere existence means that both congressional and public scrutiny of Nixon's war policy will be more searching than anything applied in the early years of the war in Vietnam—a classic case, perhaps, of looking the barn after the horse has been stolen.

Congress, as Sen. J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas has conceded, can do little to make the President desist from his Southeast Asian air war. It is important to remember, therefore, that this air war is not some dreadful natural catastrophe, like a typhoon, and that Nixon cannot ask, as Lyndon Johnson used to ask: "What else could I do?"

The fact is that the widened air war is a direct consequence of the President's policy of Vietnamization, as even Rogers made plain. As withdrawal proceeds, there is a growing danger of strong attack on the remaining troops, and Nixon must take steps to protect them.

It ought to be asked how the million-man South Vietnamese Army can be expected to protect the whole country, once the Americans have left, if they cannot now protect even the American withdrawal. But above all, it has to be asked why the policy of Vietnamization, requiring an expanded air war, further invasions of other countries by the South Vietnamese, and all the widening destruction and indiscriminate killing that will result—why is Vietnamization to be preferred to negotiated settlement of the war?

How does Vietnamization, rather than negotiation, lead to what Nixon repeatedly refers to as "a generation of peace"? What is the logic of a policy that requires the

bombing of three countries and the invasion of two in order to evacuate one? And to the extent protecting the troop withdrawals requires the bombing of North Vietnam itself, how can that be a step toward peace when it shatters the only real achievement of the talks—the so-called "understanding" by which the bombing was stopped in 1968?

It is true that to make or allow a negotiated settlement in Southeast Asia would require large concessions by Nixon and probably would result in political arrangements for the region that he does not desire. But there is no guarantee whatever that Vietnamization will not ultimately bring equally undesirable or worse conditions: the chances are that it will. A wider war, more indiscriminate slaughter from the air, the continuing corrosion of American society, the mounting destruction of Southeast Asia—if Nixon really believes that by such costly means a generation of peace can be achieved, he owes it to humanity to explain how.

Washington.—The way Secretary Laird and Rogers tell it, any air strike for any purpose anywhere in Southeast Asia serves the administration's ultimate goal of protecting the withdrawal of American troops from South Vietnam, and is therefore justified.

That means that, in the rules of the game, the air strikes are justified. The Nixon administration is widening the war in the most destructive way. The first and most terrible fact of this policy is that it will perpetuate a thousand My Lai's throughout the region. Air warfare is indiscriminate, villages are burned, children and women killed, the countryside blasted. Rape and bombs do not make distinctions or respect the innocent.

But considerations of elementary humanity rarely move statesmen. They are practical men. They must make large decisions, ponder global questions, gauge the national interest. Even on that rarified level, the statements of this administration seem singularly immune to the most compelling truths.

The nation was told last spring that the invasion of Cambodia was the greatest success of the war, a veritable Marengo—that it had bought amounts of time ranging up to two years to bring off the American withdrawal, that it would not involve American forces in another limitless war, that it had proved the capacity of the South Vietnamese Army.

Now, just as critics said would be the case, the invasion can be seen to have moved, not destroyed, the so-called sanctuaries. They have been shifted out of Cambodia, it seems, into the Laotian Panhandle. So still another country must be wiped out, and the withdrawal to proceed. American air power, which President Nixon himself said would not be needed in Cambodia, now is needed throughout Southeast Asia. Some success!

In fact, the administration's achievement in Southeast Asia is reminiscent of the financier who boasted: "Last year, I was broke, but today I owe millions." The situation could, of course, be much worse and no doubt it would be if the administration had not been saved, over its own objections, from even greater folly.

Nixon and his men fought hard against the so-called Cooper-Church amendment. It invaded the President's prerogative, they said, as if that were original sin; it tied

By Joseph Kraft

LOS ANGELES.—"Hey, Pop, look at me, Pop," Charles Manson called to the judge after the guilty verdict in his trial here. "We weren't allowed to put on a defense, old man. I think the jury's guilty."

Such antics have caused many people to wonder if there isn't some way to prevent trials from becoming dog-run affairs. The more so as two other highly publicized cases—the cases of Angela Davis and the Berrigan brothers—are shaping up in ways that suggest particularly noxious public effects.

The shenanigans now so rampant are well known. The prosecution almost always gets to the public with its version of the crime before the judicial process begins. Every newspaper reader knows the gory details in the Manson case weeks before they were broached in court. Without having the faintest idea of Angela Davis's true role in the affair, the whole world thinks it knows about her role in the courtroom shouting for which she is being blamed. The charges in the Berrigan case have been widely aired, thanks to an informer who might be, for all any of us know, a pathological liar.

On the other side, defendants, instead of fighting the charges, appeal to the public by gestures and statements calculated to show them as victims of the system. Manson appeared in court with an X marked on his forehead. His lawyer called the whole trial "entertainment for the public." And in a similar vein, attorneys for Miss Davis are alleging race prejudice, while the Berrigan lawyers seem about to indict the military-industrial complex.

It seems that there are deliberate efforts to make a mockery of the judicial system (and perhaps to defame an over-reaction on the part of the authorities) through the device of abusing traditional safeguards. Manson's lawyer presented no witness for the defense but took seven days to make his closing statement. Another defense attorney in the case pitched his whole plea on the court's denial of an over-reaction to the denial of a one-at-a-time way of dealing with separate and distinct actions. It can work very well in a murder, a robbery, or an act of embezzlement. But it cannot handle traffic cases well because so many people are involved. Similarly with will-probate cases and accident cases, which run into the millions.

The "circus" cases fall into the same category. They are symbolically involved with problems that, far from being subject to one-by-one treatment, can be solved only by social action. Thus the drug culture is mixed up with the Manson case, the race problem with the Davis case, the Vietnam war with the Berrigan case.

As long as this kind of case remains terse, the court system is going to be highly vulnerable to harassment and abuse. Patience with the circus trials—however odious many of the tactics may seem—is the price we all have to pay for having allowed so many social and political problems after he was removed from the courtroom and made to listen to

committing recent robberies throughout the U.S. That evidence is rendered very questionable in the face of such events as occur in Chicago, where Panthers are accused of attacking the police and are then shot in bed. But even supposing that they did commit the crimes, they're charged with, is 15 or even 50 crimes for a 1,000-member organization of ghetto blacks an unusual enough statistic to prove the existence of a "campaign of bombings"? I'd steal, too, if there was no other way to live.

But what really bothers me about the article is the fact that it was written at all. What is this solemn hatred that precipitates the interest and hatred of so many of our citizens around a small group of militant blacks and lets them forget the atrocities committed by a large group of militant whites in India, China, in our ghettos, and in our schools?

GEORGE ENTENMAN
Beaumont, France.

Portugal's Boeings
What ethical or humanitarian justification is there for the recent sale of two Boeing-707s to Portugal? This article is in opposition to the 1961 U.S. Arms embargo to Portugal. It is naive to think that Portugal will refrain from using the planes to facilitate the movement of big troops and war materials to her distant colonies in Africa. The U.S. government's approval of such a sale will only increase the bloodshed and hinder self-determination in southern Africa.

WENDELL GOLDEN
Kinshasa, Congo Republic.

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his hands in protecting the lives of American troops and it wasn't needed anyway because Nixon had no intention of doing the things it sought to prevent him from doing. Some assurance!

But the most important matter today is not whether the administration has violated either the letter or the spirit of the amendment, or both, by using air power. What matters is that, if the amendment were not part of the law, American troops might well be going into the Laotian Panhandle or down Cambodia's Route 4 with the South Vietnamese.

A Partial Brake
It matters also that the Cooper-Church amendment imposes at least some congressional limitations upon the escalation now going on, and its mere existence means that both congressional and public scrutiny of Nixon's war policy will be more searching than anything applied in the early years of the war in Vietnam—a classic case, perhaps, of looking the barn after the horse has been stolen.

Congress, as Sen. J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas has conceded, can do little to make the President desist from his Southeast Asian air war. It is important to remember, therefore, that this air war is not some dreadful natural catastrophe, like a typhoon, and that Nixon cannot ask, as Lyndon Johnson used to ask: "What else could I do?"

The fact is that the widened air war is a direct consequence of the President's policy of Vietnamization, as even Rogers made plain. As withdrawal proceeds, there is a growing danger of strong attack on the remaining troops, and Nixon must take steps to protect them.

It ought to be asked how the million-man South Vietnamese Army can be expected to protect the whole country, once the Americans have left, if they cannot now protect even the American withdrawal. But above all, it has to be asked why the policy of Vietnamization, requiring an expanded air war, further invasions of other countries by the South Vietnamese, and all the widening destruction and indiscriminate killing that will result—why is Vietnamization to be preferred to negotiated settlement of the war?

How does Vietnamization, rather than negotiation, lead to what Nixon repeatedly refers to as "a generation of peace"? What is the logic of a policy that requires the

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Thames Ebbs After London Flood Alert

High Tide Produced By North Sea Gales

LONDON, Feb. 1 (UPI).—The rain-swollen River Thames rose to near flood level today, touching off metropolitan London's first emergency flood alert of the year.

But three hours after the 2 a.m. alert was issued, officials said the danger had passed for central London, although some outlying areas reported minor flooding.

The river, which runs past the Houses of Parliament in the heart of London, rose two and a half feet above its normal level at high tide.

When the tide was at its highest, it was possible to lean over the Embankment wall near Blackfriars Station in central London and touch the water. The water was above the sidewalk level and only a four-foot-high retaining wall prevented flooding.

A joint statement by the Greater London Council and the Ministry of Agriculture attributed the river's rise to gales in the North Sea.

Had the level risen to what the officials considered a danger point, the city's air raid sirens would have been sounded as part of a pre-arranged plan to alert residents.



HAVOC—The Palais des Sports in Paris after Sunday night's pop concert riot.

Cairo Says Impasse Is Total As Cease-Fire End Nears

By John L. Hess

CAIRO, Feb. 1 (NYT).—Which less than four days remaining before the expiration of the cease-fire along the Suez Canal, Egypt insisted today that no progress has been made in the indirect peace talks through United Nations intermediaries.

Salah Gohar, the under secretary for foreign affairs, summoned ambassadors of member countries of the UN Security Council and gave them copies of a note submitted earlier to Mr. Jarring in New York. It was reliably reported to reinforce the Egyptian stand that the Jarring exchange so far had been unproductive.

Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad, returning from a hasty visit to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, told reporters that American statements of optimism were false and "a support to the aggressor."

These statements followed still another message from Secretary of State William P. Rogers, delivered over the weekend. The contents were not disclosed, but the message did not appear to have persuaded Egyptian leaders.

The first Rogers message of the series, two weeks ago, urged Cairo to extend the cease-fire and to avoid any dramatic appeal to the Security Council, on the ground that progress had been made and would continue only in an atmosphere of calm.

What progress? Mr. Riad asked. Mr. Rogers replied that the fact that Israel for the first time had spoken of withdrawal of troops and that the Arab side had talked of a package settlement through negotiations with Israel constituted an advance. The further exchanges are not believed to have brought the two sides closer.

The Egyptians, meanwhile, had asked Mr. Jarring to obtain from Israel an explanation of what it meant by boundaries to be agreed upon. The Israelis replied by asking the Egyptians to specify what kind of peace agreement they were prepared to sign.

In the Egyptian view, the impasse is total. The possibility is dwindling fast for Cairo to retreat without losing face in the time remaining before the cease-fire expires at midnight Thursday.

Security Council Is Key

It is reliably reported that Egypt would renew the cease-fire if there were movement in the Security Council toward pressing for enforcement of its resolution of November, 1967, which calls for evacuation of occupied territories and recognition of the sovereignty and freedom of navigation of all the states concerned.

Cairo would particularly prefer a resumption by the Big Four powers of drafting of terms for a proposed settlement under the resolution. The United States halted these working meetings during the missile crisis last fall and has opposed their resumption.

Diplomats here see it, the Egyptians favor this procedure and the Israelis oppose it because all of the Big Four are on record as interpreting the resolution to mean the evacuation of all of the territory taken in 1967.

11 Police Injured, 26 Youths Held at Paris Music Riot

PARIS, Feb. 1 (Reuters).—Eleven policemen were injured, four of them seriously, and 26 youths were taken into custody during a brawl that heavily damaged the Palais des Sports during a pop music concert last night, the police said.

Another man was arrested later and charged with looting a nearby shop where a window was smashed during the fighting.

Trouble started when a band of youths broke in during the concert, which started a British group, the Soft Machine, and shouted slogans such as "Music must go out into the streets."

When the youths rushed outside, the police used tear gas and they re-entered the hall, throwing bottles and other missiles. Pandemonium broke out in the audience when police decided to end the concert because of the disruption.

The interior of the hall and surrounding offices and bars were wrecked. Several nearby shops were looted as the brawl moved into the streets.

Kosygin Calls On Israel to 'Act' for Peace

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Feb. 1 (NYT).—Premier Alexei N. Kosygin tonight called on Israel to take "concrete peaceful actions" to avoid worsening the Middle East situation, which he said was now at a critical juncture.

Addressing a Kremlin dinner honoring visiting Syrian Premier Hafiz Assad, Mr. Kosygin said that with Israel having decided to take part in the United Nations peace talks, "a crucial moment has now come in the developments of the Middle East."

Mr. Kosygin alluded to the expiration of the current Middle East cease-fire on Friday by warning that "further procrastinations, and attempts to bargain from positions of force will not lead to the solution of the issue but will only make the situation sharper."

Egypt has stated that it will not agree to a further extension of the cease-fire unless Israel indicates a willingness to comply with the Nov. 22, 1967, Security Council resolution which calls in part for complete Israeli withdrawal from territory occupied after the June, 1967, war.

The Soviet Union has not stated publicly its view on the status of the cease-fire, but Mr. Kosygin's remarks seemed to indicate that Moscow was aware of the sensitive state of the negotiations and would not counsel Egypt to use military force against Israel when the cease-fire expires.

Seemingly to appeal to Israel for concessions, Premier Kosygin said: "Given a desire for peace under conditions when all the peoples in the Middle East could live as good neighbors, one should first of all be guided not by the ideas of political extremists but by the genuine and vital interests of the peoples."

Perhaps out of deference for the talks being held with the special United Nations envoy, Gumar V. Jarring, Mr. Kosygin was less explicit than he has been in the past on demanding complete Israeli withdrawal. He said merely that the Soviet Union seeks "the complete liquidation of the consequences of the Israeli aggression."

Premier Assad's delegation arrived this morning for talks on future military, economic and political cooperation with the Soviet Union. It was his first meeting with Soviet leaders since taking over as Syria's leader in November.

Canada, Russia To Cooperate in Seven Industries

MOSCOW, Feb. 1 (Reuters).—Canada and the Soviet Union have agreed to set up joint working groups in forest-based industry, nonferrous metals, electrical power and oil, it was announced today.

A communiqué issued by a new mixed Canadian-Soviet scientific commission said similar groups would also be set up for cooperation in architecture, construction and the gas industry.

The commission recommended that the groups hold their first sessions in April and May "with the purpose of defining immediate measures for the organization of cooperation and working out practical programs for the near future."

The commission itself will meet again next year.

Last French Quint Dies

GRENOBLE, France, Feb. 1 (AP).—The last of the Riondet quintuplets died last night. Three boys and two girls were born to Mrs. Michèle Riondet, 29, a grade-school teacher, last Thursday. The babies apparently died of respiratory trouble.

The group, headed by charged d'affaires Hsu Chung-fu, arrived at the airport here amid tight security precautions. They planned to go by rail to Ottawa today to seek a suitable embassy building in the Canadian capital.

Visit Seen as 'Preventive Diplomacy' by Nixon

Juan Carlos Back in Spain After U.S. Trip

MADRID, Feb. 1 (UPI).—Spain's Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon and his wife, Princess Sophia, landed at Madrid's Barajas Airport this morning after a week-long official visit to the United States.

The couple's visit, on the invitation of President Nixon, has been hailed in the Spanish press as a huge success.

The trip is generally regarded in political circles here as a move to boost Prince Juan Carlos' image abroad for the day when he will take Spain's vacant throne.

Juan Carlos was greeted at the airport by members of the national cabinet, headed by Spain's Vice-President Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco.

Preventive Diplomacy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (NYT).—The visit of Prince Juan Carlos was an example of President Nixon's diplomatic style, "preventive diplomacy" as one veteran observer of U.S.-Spanish relations described it.

For the 30 million Spaniards, the trip was intended as a gesture of

Bundesbank Acts To Bar Purchase Of Stolen Bonds

FRANKFURT, Feb. 1 (UPI).—The Bundesbank said today it would not honor any prewar German securities unless "irrefragable proof" of ownership has been established.

A spokesman said the Bundesbank has lists of serial numbers of such bonds.

He made the statement following a report in the Sunday Times of London that agents apparently acting for the Soviet Union have attempted to sell 572 million in German securities stolen during World War II.

The newspaper said the securities, including German government, industrial and assorted other bonds, have been offered for sale on the London, Swiss and New York markets.

6th Fleet Ships Leave Turkey After Incidents

IZMIR, Turkey, Feb. 1 (Reuters).—Three ships of the American Sixth Fleet left here early today after anti-American demonstrations and incidents, cutting short a scheduled week's stay in Izmir.

Since the three landing craft arrived four days ago, windows have been smashed at the offices of Pan American Airlines, the U.S. Information Service reading room and the local branch of the Turkish-American Association.

The police said 44 students have been arrested.

Demonstrations during the weekend were reported in the Mediterranean port of Mersin, where students distributed protest leaflets. Three students were arrested there.

In other violent incidents, Istanbul students threw sticks of dynamite and fired pistols at offices of the Dutch electrical firm of Philips. The police said four sticks of dynamite found outside the Philips building had been put there by students of the Technical University, across the street.

Stockholm Warns Strikers of Lockout

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 1 (UPI).—The government today threatened a "massive lockout" of government employees if their unions go ahead with threatened expansion of walkouts.

A strike today involved 2,300 government workers in local and provincial administrations and the social welfare service.

Karl-Lennart Ugglas, president of the government's wage agreement board, refused to say how many government employees would be locked out Feb. 12 if two unions call off another 4,000 key government officials on strike next Friday. But he said: "It will be a massive lockout."

Strikers Ignore Back-Pay Offer By Lufthansa

FRANKFURT, Feb. 1 (UPI).—A Lufthansa Airlines spokesman said today that striking ground personnel returning to their jobs today would suffer no financial loss has misfired, a union leader said.

Officials of the Public Transport Services Union said that the number of its members on strike at Lufthansa did not decline today.

The strike, which is in its sixth day, is the first Lufthansa has suffered in its 45-year history, caused by the company's refusal to agree to a 25 percent increase in wages and benefits. Instead, it has offered up to 15 percent to contract negotiators.

Although Lufthansa spokesmen said that no point had been made to ascertain if any mechanics and technicians had turned up in answer to its lose-no-pay promise, airport sources said that the union's claim probably was correct.

Minichiello's Lawyers Appeal Hijack Verdict

ROME, Feb. 1 (Reuters).—Lawyers for Raffaele Minichiello, 31, the U.S. marine who hijacked an airliner across the Atlantic in 1969, have asked the Rome appeals court to quash or reduce his seven-and-one-half-year prison sentence.

Minichiello, now in an Italian jail, was found guilty last November on seven charges arising out of the hijacking of a Trans World Airlines Boeing-707 jet from Los Angeles to Rome. The lawyers argue that the court was influenced by the international furor over the hijacking, which set a distance record.

Leading Russian Jew Emigrates to Israel

MOSCOW, Feb. 1 (AP).—Vitaly Srebnichy, one of the most respected members of Russia's Jewish community, left the Soviet Union for Israel with his family today.

Mr. Srebnichy, an architect, had been scheduled to leave Zurich eight days ago with Boris Zuckermann, a Soviet physicist and one of the leading members of the Jewish dissident movement here.

Mr. Zuckermann left on time but Mr. Srebnichy's exit papers were withheld for an undisclosed reason.

Carriage Drivers Protest in Rome

ROME, Feb. 1 (AP).—Hornes, carriages and their drivers paraded in a drizzle through Rome today to protest the problems modern traffic was creating for them.

Half of Rome's 120 surviving ostiari—carriage drivers—walked and rode from the Capitol Hill through Piazza Venezia and the Corso past the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate into the Piazza Navona.

Posters on the carriages demanded the same right as taxis and buses to use the "preferential lanes" through the downtown area.

Obote Seeking Support of African States

No Recognition Yet For Regime of Amin

NAIROBI, Feb. 1 (UPI).—Ousted Uganda President Milton Obote is touring Africa to urge Africans to oppose Kampala's new military regime of Gen. Idi Amin. And Somalia today said Gen. Amin's coup had opened up a new front of aggression in east Africa.

In a statement issued in Nairobi, Somalia's President Mohamed Siad, who himself came to power in a 1969 military coup, said: "The takeover in Uganda is neither in the interests of Uganda nor does it serve the cause of Africa."

Gen. Amin said today that Uganda would remain a republic, ending hopes that the Ugandan monarchies abolished by ousted President Obote in 1967 might be restored.

Uganda will remain a republic," he said in an official statement broadcast from Kampala.

Mr. Obote today made a surprise visit to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, site of the Organization for African Unity (OAU) headquarters, in his quest to range African states against Uganda's new military leader. He later returned to Tanzania.

Three African nations—Tanzania, Somalia and Guinea—have committed themselves to recognizing Mr. Obote as legal president of Uganda. After a week in power, Gen. Amin has received no recognition from any government.

Kinshasa, Neutral

BEIRUT, Feb. 1 (AP).—Congo (Kinshasa) President Joseph Mobutu said today that his country will not take sides in the dispute between neighboring Uganda's new military regime and deposed President Obote, Sudan's Omdurman radio reported.

The report said Mr. Mobutu made the statement in Khartoum today at the start of a four-day state visit to Sudan.

Amin Holds Talks

KAMPALA, Feb. 1 (AP).—Gen. Amin called diplomats in today for separate talks seeking recognition of his government.

Last week, Gen. Amin talked with foreign envoys, including Americans, Russians and Communist Chinese, at a group meeting held at his request.

Gen. Amin today also dissolved all political appointments in local and regional governments, including mayors and town councils, until "election" of new members at an unspecified date.

There were further reports of looting, arson and violence in the countryside.

Pakistan Sends 26 Passengers Back to India

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1 (Reuters).—The 26 passengers and four crewmen of an Indian airliner hijacked by Pakistan on Saturday returned to India by road today, leaving behind the plane, their baggage and mail.

They were driven by bus to a border crossing point near Ferozepore, about 18 miles from Lahore, where they had spent the last 48 hours in a hotel.

The hijacked aircraft was seized by two armed men, who freed themselves as Kashmiri freedom fighters, while on a flight from Srinagar to Jammu in Kashmir.

Pakistan has granted the two men political asylum—an action which the Indian government to depose the hijackers. The two hijackers are still inside the plane, which they have threatened to destroy if India does not free all "political prisoners" in Kashmir.

Prague General Dies 'Tragically'

PRAGUE, Feb. 1 (AP).—The command of the Czechoslovak Army announced today that deputy defense minister, Lt. Gen. Alexander Mucha, 51, "died tragically" yesterday.

The announcement, carried by the Czechoslovak news agency CTX, gave no details of the cause of Gen. Mucha's death.

It said he was "one of the most important figures in the struggle against Fascism, an experienced and well-proven commander, and a Communist who always stood firmly on positions of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and loyal friendship with the Soviet Union." He was the winner of many high orders and distinctions.

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KE THE OLD DAYS—As their cars proved useless, farm families isolated by the undant snowfalls in central France had to rely on heirloom sleighs to get around.

Indians' 'Revolution From Below' and Grab Forcing Allende's Hand in Chile

By Lewis H. Diuguid

MUOCO, Chile, Feb. 1 (WP).—Seizures by a nearly forgotten Indian minority are triggering revolutionary change in south Chile long before the new list government expected it.

And the barricaded entrance nearby farm, a dozen Mapuche refuse entry to owners government ministers alike, it comes to those who fight," he posited. They are initiated the Revolutionary Peasant movement, a most un-Maguchite that has fomented some res and shown up after others, a clenched fist.

Mapuche have spread up long lumpy southern valley. Socialist President Salvador Allende took office last November, the police were ordered not to press the invaders. As many 10 farms are said to be affected, the tempo is accelerating. The firm orders from Mr. Allende to wait for legal agrarian law.

2 Squatters Wounded

Violence has been minimal so far because most property owners, without police aid, resistance would be futile.

One owner, run off in the night, returned the next day with his sons and drove away the Indians with gunshots. Two squatters were wounded and the owner and his sons were arrested.

Mapuches have been involved in about 50 seizures of farms, big and small, here in Cautin Province, where most of the Indians live. They were the losers in past contests for land and now demand restitution. Their charges of racial discrimination add another dynamic to the tension.

The farm takeovers, along with worker invasions of housing in Santiago, constitute a "revolution from below" that many Marxist backers of Mr. Allende have long advocated.

Now in power, they are trying to stay out in front of the revolution so as to channel and control it. While Mr. Allende spoke out against the land seizures he promised to accelerate the government's agrarian reform and dispatched his agriculture ministry to Temuco to fulfill the promise.

This shift of the ministry is a precedent with great drama in Chile. Under the highly centralized traditional rule, the people of Temuco knew government most

Obituaries

Gunnar Jahn, Former Head of Nobel Peace Panel, Dies

STO, Feb. 1 (AP).—Gunnar Jahn, the man who headed the 19 Nobel Peace Prizes as chairman of the Norwegian Storting's Nobel Committee from 1942 to 1967, died today.

Mr. Jahn was succeeded as committee chairman by Aase Lomnes in 1967. During long economic and political life he was director of the region Central Bureau of Statistics from 1930 to 1945 and director of the Bank of Norway from 1946 to 1954. He also served as minister of finance in two Norwegian governments before and after World War II.

In 1940, when Hitler invaded Norway, Mr. Jahn went underground and helped organize the Norwegian resistance movement. He was one of the few Norwegians who received the Peace Prize from Mr. Jahn.

He was married to Cordell Hull, the U.S. Secretary of State, and to George C. Marshall, the U.S. Secretary of Defense, and to Martin Luther King Jr.

Harry Roy

STO, Feb. 1 (UPI).—Clair-bandleader Harry Roy, 60, "Tiger Rag" helped to beat for British dancers in 1930s, died today at his home.

He was the opening bars of "Bugle Rag." His theme, the band's consistent feature at such a society hams as the May-fotel, Café Anglès and the M.

Capt. Hugh N. Melzac

STO, Feb. 1 (UPI).—Capt. Hugh N. Melzac, 84, during World War II became an Negro to command an merchant ship, died Saturday.

Capt. Melzac had held master's for 20 years before he got of his own in 1942 at the age of 56. His command—the ship Booker T. Washington—made 23 trips in five years, carrying 18,000 troops to and from the Pacific.

The ship engaged the enemy anti-aircraft fire on several occasions and was credited with downing two enemy planes.

Pietro de Francisci

STO, Feb. 1 (AP).—Pietro de Francisci, 58, Italy's first justice before World I and a former president of the University of Rome, died here today.

de Francisci, an expert on law, was associated with the University of Rome from 1923 to 1956 and was its president for two years.

Henry Vallotton

STO, Feb. 1 (AP).—Henry Vallotton, 84, a Swiss politician, died here today.

Vallotton was chairman of parliament at the time of the mobilization of the Swiss in 1939. After his retire-

ment from domestic politics in 1945, he represented his country in diplomatic capacities in Brazil, Sweden, Belgium, Luxembourg and Africa.

Gen. Pierre Fay

RENNES, France, Feb. 1 (UPI).—Gen. Pierre Fay, 71, former French Air Force chief of staff, died Friday, his family announced today.

Gen. Fay was a graduate of St. Cyr and became a pilot in 1922. In the early 1930s he was part of the French military mission to Brazil and in 1937 he was appointed professor in the French School of Military Aviation. In 1939 he served on the staff of Gen. Maxime Weygand and headed the 11th Brigade in the bombardment of Tunis.

In 1943 he was named chief of staff of the French Air Force.

Charles D. Rice

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (NYT).—Charles D. Rice, 60, author, editor and columnist, died Saturday of cancer in the French Hospital.

Mr. Rice spent 33 years with this magazine, a newspaper supplement that ceased publication at the end of 1938. At various times he served as cartoon, theater and articles editor. For ten years, he conducted the popular column "Charlie Rice's Punchbowl."

He was the author of juvenile books and he collaborated with W. C. Fields on the book "Fields for President." Mr. Rice also had written in collaboration with Grace Allen. He was a member of the usage panel of the American Heritage Dictionary.

Visit Seen as 'Preventive Diplomacy' by Nixon

Juan Carlos Back in Spain After U.S. Trip

MADRID, Feb. 1 (UPI).—Spain's Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon and his wife, Princess Sophia, landed at Madrid's Barajas Airport this morning after a week-long official visit to the United States.

The couple's visit, on the invitation of President Nixon, has been hailed in the Spanish press as a huge success.

The trip is generally regarded in political circles here as a move to boost Prince Juan Carlos' image abroad for the day when he will take Spain's vacant throne.

Juan Carlos was greeted at the airport by members of the national cabinet, headed by Spain's Vice-President Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco.

Preventive Diplomacy

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FASHION

The Battle Is Joined

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The couture versus ready-to-wear battle is on.

Last weekend, the hottest place in town was not one of those temples of elegance, as the couture houses were once called, but Jap, a tiny, semi-artisan setup back of the Opera.

Jap is a ready-to-wear firm, which, for the second season running, has shown at the same time as couture. The news spread by word of mouth and before you knew it, all American buyers were fighting to place orders. Bonwit Teller wanted to sign an exclusive deal, giving Jap boutiques in their stores. But Saks, which is devoting a huge budget to European ready-to-wear, was closing in on Jap too. Not to mention Neiman-Marcus.

It's not that Jap is so great. It's just that the Paris couture made such a poor showing last week. Designed by a Japanese fellow named Kenzo, Jap is full of fresh ideas, good boutique stuff with fabric research and imaginative little knits. What's more, buyers don't have to pay a \$3,000 to \$4,000 entrance fee.

Couture's efforts last week could be summed up in one word: shorts. But shorts were all over Paris boutiques and have already been done to death by the ready-to-wear manufacturers.

Jap's owner, Gilles Raysee, said the time had come for the ready-to-wear people to start attacking couture. "We've had enough of couture copying us," he said. "Together with Daniel Hechter, Tan Giudicelli (from Miu-Miu) and others, we are going to lodge a complaint with French government officials. We are a moving force in French exports and we feel that if buyers start resenting the lack of news in Paris couture, they will stop coming to Paris altogether."

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Mr. Raysee suggested that all ready-to-wear show at the same time as couture, instead of six weeks later as is usually the case now.

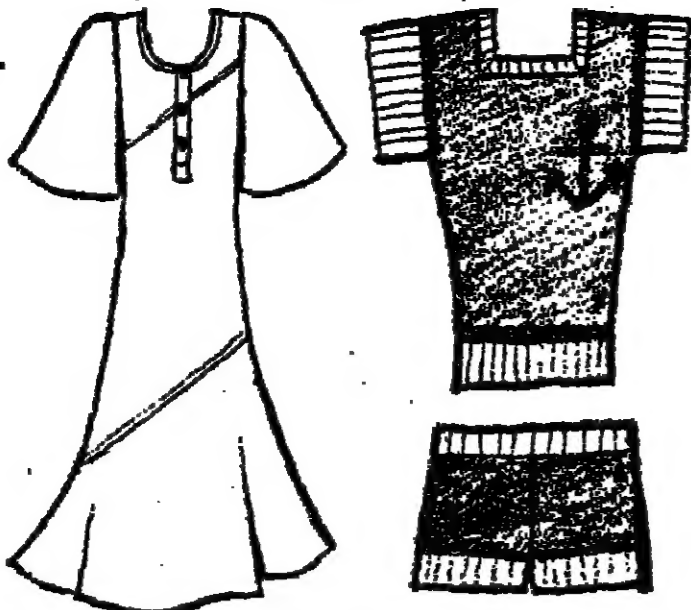
The recentment he mentioned was strongly felt in American circles as the French couture ended its showings with Saint-Laurent's collection (which many declared fatal to couture). One American manufacturer, who has been coming to Paris for the last 20 years, said bitterly: "After this week's display, I'm not coming to Paris any more." To see Paris couture, that is, because he made it clear that he was coming back to check on what the ready-to-wear market was cooking up.

The only positive statement couture made last week was in hemlines, which jumped back to under, and sometimes over, the knee. This too is bitterly resented by both manufacturers and consumers.

Fur Market

The fur market is really in a fix. After all, a woman who has just spent \$1,000 or more to put a new hemline on her mink coat is not going to be very happy when she hears she's démodé. That's why Henri Chomberg said: "We furriers are taking no notice of what the couture is doing. We're staying long." More power to them if they can.

As for Marcel Salem, owner



Two outfits from Jap ready-to-wear include the cape sleeves and shorts that abounded in couture.

of the high-toned Marie Martine boutique, he shrugged his shoulders: "There's such confusion in couture today that we'll have to decide what our customers should wear." He indicated that he will follow the conservative, elegant Chanel-length fashions.

In French manufacturing circles, chaos is supreme. This morning, a spokesman for the industry said: "We don't know whether we're coming or going. After a French paper headlined 'Le Retour du Court' (Short skirts are back), ready-to-wear manufacturers (who were forced to hitch on the long look) have been flooded with cancellation letters. It's about time the couturiers should be responsible again."

The question is: Can they? At least two outstanding Paris designers conceded defeat last week: Courrèges, when he said he was giving up the word couture altogether and using a new line called Prototypes instead, and Ungaro, who admitted: "Women no longer want to be told. We cannot dictate—only suggest."

The shoes described by Eugenia Sheppard in her column on Yves Saint-Laurent Friday were not designed by Roger Vivier as Miss Sheppard reported. Vivier has not designed the shoes for the Saint-Laurent collection for two years. The shoes Miss Sheppard described were designed by Saint-Laurent.

Paris Dining: Surrounded by the Sea

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Charlot, Le Roi des Coquillages, is seafood personified in the form of a large restaurant on the south side of Place de Clichy, where shellfish emporia abound. There is one next door, another across the way and even one with almost the same name, Charlot 1er, although they have nothing to do with each other.

Charles Lombardo, of Marseilles, founded the other Charlot but when he moved his establishment to its present location across and down the square, he neglected to protect the name—hence two Charlots. In any case, he is now retired in Marseilles and his niece Geneviève Firn and her husband Fred run the restaurant.

The feel of the sea surrounds you here from the oyster stand outside to the panoramic murals on both floors. These quiet Breton and Norman harbor scenes painted by Jean-Pierre

Rémon seem to open the walls onto the very scenes depicted. It does not cross your mind that there are no windows on the ground floor.

The various clams, oysters and the like are fat and succulent, and I cannot remember ever having eaten more tasty lobster. Two large spiny, or clawless, lobsters prepared à la nage were more than enough for six.

This marvellous preparation in no way mutes the rich taste and wonderful texture of the flesh. The lobster is first browned in oil and flamed with cognac and the cooking is finished in white wine with carrots, onions, cloves, parsley and bay leaf. But this is only one of 40 different seafood dishes. One way to cram as many fish as possible into a meal is to order bouillabaisse, the culinary glory of Marseilles.

Six fish—John Dory, red gurnard, wever, hogfish, young turbot and angler (seven, if you

add lobster)—are marinated with spices and herbs and boiled with onion, garlic, tomato, saffron and oil. Bouillabaisse is served with garlic-rubbed croutons and rouille, a potent garlic, red pepper, egg and oil sauce.

There is also, of course, meat, fish and fowl but these are not really what brings people to Charlot.

To accompany the marine bounty, Charlot has some excellent wines. The Sancerre Domaine de la Mousière and the Pouilly-Fumé Les Loges are good light dry whites. The Riesling Léon Beyer also does the job very nicely.

Charlot, Le Roi des Coquillages, 81 Boulevard de Clichy (Place de Clichy, south side), Paris 6. Telephone (a good idea): 87-43-64, 45 and 66. Open every day until 2 a.m. but closed in the months without an R. About \$10 / 65 francs.

The Homebody Inside the Lyric Soprano

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Victoria de los Angeles must be a distraction to any women's liberation group. The Spanish lyric soprano is the homebody of all time.

The voice of liquid honey, voluptuously round yet pure, has been a triumph all over the world. If it weren't for the fact that her husband comes along, Miss de los Angeles probably would never accept an engagement. Her recent concert at the Théâtre de la Ville in Paris drew full houses for five successive evenings. Yet she can still say with conviction, "I never wanted a career. I love to sing, once I am on stage. But I prefer to stay home."

Every day away she is on the phone to Barcelona to speak with her sons, Juan Enrique, 7, and Alejandro, 3. "When I sing, I think about them all the time," she said. During her pregnancies, she knitted so many small garments the children weren't able to wear them all. These days she generally accepts only short contracts so she can be at home at least ten days a month. When she is there, she's just as soon stay within her own four walls.

She Was 16

"I'm not the best manager she could have," said her husband, Enrique Magrín. "But I am certainly the most loyal."

They met when she was 16 and had a chaperoned courtship for seven years. Magrín first saw Victoria in the cafeteria of the university in Barcelona. He was a law student at the time. She was studying at the conservatory but lived at the university, where her father was a caretaker.

"It is good so many years to know each other," said Miss de los Angeles, after 24 years of marriage. "You become used to each other."

Full responsibility started one of the most stunning operatic careers of our time. At 17, Victoria sang once a month on the Barcelona radio. Not that she cared about the early recognition. However, the recompense of 75 pesetas was the equivalent of one third of her father's modest salary. The only reason she kept on with the radio was to help out the family.

In 1947, she won first prize at the difficult and prestigious Concours International in Geneva. She cried before setting off for Switzerland because there wasn't enough money for a ticket so her mother could come along. After she won the contest, Antonio Chiribidoglio, the managing director of La



Victoria de los Angeles.

Scala, phoned and asked her to come immediately to Milan for an audition. "I can't," replied Victoria. "I already have my ticket to Spain."

"Do you know who this is?"

gaped the astounded Chiribidoglio.

"Oh, yes," answered Victoria politely and left for home. She finally sang at La Scala two years later, but by then she was married and had the

Music in Geneva: 'Eugene Onegin'

By David Stevens

GENEVA.—Besides being a kind of godfather for the ballet company of the Grand Théâtre, George Balanchine has staged Tchaikovsky's opera "Eugene Onegin" here.

It is a natural choice, and Balanchine has done this work before elsewhere. There is plenty of dancing, ranging from the peasant dances to a ball to the polonaise of the final act, and all of these were arranged with the choreographer's good humor and graceful sophistication, matching the work's special mood of low-keyed, introspective lyricism. Although the staging itself was basically straightforward, the singers seemed to have been encouraged to move not only gracefully but meaningfully.

One liberty was taken that did not contribute much to the opera's dramatic conclusion. The final two scenes were fused so that after Tatiana has turned aside Onegin's tardy declaration of love, Onegin's outburst of despair and self-pity that properly ends the opera was followed by a grating, reprise of the polonaise.

It was the singers who

supplied the principal pleasure last week. Chief among them was Elisabeth Söderström whose singing was vibrant and exciting and who was convincingly Tatiana, both as the innocent and shy girl and later as the self-confident woman.

The veteran character tenor Hugues Cuénod sang Tsygakov's little song in praise of Tatiana deliciously, earning long applause for this lesson in how to make much of little. Eric Tappy was an elegant Lensky, more forceful than the role is

comforting presence of his wife. Her trust in her husband is so great that she allows him to pass judgment on all her actions before they are released.

If he feels she really can do better, he will advise her to redo a passage. It is rare that she even listens to a remark after it has been cut.

"I am too much self-critical," she said. "It is impossible to have perfection but still I might want to try what I cannot do. Magrín pushes her only when she thinks she can."

She is intensely Spanish in her exterior restraint, with temperament bottled within.

"In Spanish music too," she said, "you must go from the outside to the inside. It is easy to be vulgar with Spanish music but it is not Spanish to interpret it so. Now Schubert, for instance, doesn't give the possibility to be vulgar."

That she doesn't want to leave home very much these days is understandable. The nine-room duplex apartment in Barcelona has fountains playing in a Persian patio on the fifth floor as a roof garden—complete with swimming pool and a simulated Paris café terrace.

"I can look at the mountains and the Mediterranean, see crochets. I would have been perfect for life in a convent," she laughed.

On the Arts Agenda

Two major German opera houses are planning complete cycles of Wagner's "Ring" early in February. At the Hamburg State Opera the dates are Feb. 2, 4, 7 and 10. Horst Stein will conduct and the casts include Birgit Nilsson, Ingrid Bjoner, Hans Serner, Richard Cassilly and Thomas Stewart. In Stuttgart on Feb. 2, 3, 5 and 7, the Wilhelm Wagner production is being revived under Leopold Ludwig, baton. The casts include Caterina Ligand-

za, Marion Lippert, Wolfgang Windgassen, Karl-Josef Elzer, David Ward, Gustav Neidling and Carlos Alexander.

A new production of Prokofiev's "Romeo and Juliet" with choreography by John Neumeier and sets by Filippo Salvi just will open the Frankfurt Ballet Days on Feb. 14 and 15 with a different cast each night. The remaining two days of the brief festival will be devoted to other ballets in the repertoire of the Frankfurt company.

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Nixon Advisers Reveal Record Payment Deficit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP-DJ).—U.S. balance-of-payments deficit widened to a record \$9.5 billion last year on the "official settlements" basis, the Council of Economic Advisers said in its report today.

The report measures the extent to which the U.S. has been able to convert surplus dollars into gold and foreign currencies, and it also measures the extent to which the U.S. has been able to convert surplus dollars into gold and foreign currencies, and it also measures the extent to which the U.S. has been able to convert surplus dollars into gold and foreign currencies.

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Sharp Turn In Germany's '70 Payments

FRANKFURT, Feb. 1 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's balance of payments last year dramatically reversed its 1969 performance, moving to a 21.91 billion deutsche mark (\$8.58 billion) surplus from the previous year's 10.36 billion DM deficit, preliminary figures issued by the Bundesbank showed today.

The red ink of 1969 reflected the government's efforts that year to avoid revaluing the parity of the mark—which it finally did in October. Up to that time, the government had encouraged, through attractive low-interest rates, foreign borrowings on the German capital market—thus, temporarily reducing the nation's embarrassing wealth in foreign reserves.

Nixon Sees 'Vigorous' Expansion Sets a Jobless Goal 'In 4.5 Percent Zone'

(Continued from Page 1)

inflation reached 5 1/4 percent, the highest in 19 years.

Mr. Nixon said the present transition toward a full-employment peacetime economy was "the greatest economic test of the post-war era."

Discussing the report, prepared by the President's Council of Economic Advisers, Paul McCracken told reporters that present unemployment should be shaved to just below 5 percent by the end of 1971.

The chairman of the council also predicted that 1971 would see:

- Economic expansion by 4 1/2 to 5 percent in real terms after the inflation factor was deducted.
- An average rise of something less than 4 1/2 percent in the overall price index.
- An unemployment rate for the year as a whole of slightly more than 5 percent, compared with the 1970 average of 4.9 percent.
- A rise in money supply—cash and demand deposits—to between 6 and 8 percent.

Brokers See a Bull on Wall Street But Intermittent Selloffs Expected

By Richard Martin
NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP-DJ).—The overwhelming consensus on Wall Street is that stock prices will rise to record levels before 1971 is over. Brokers who were cautiously optimistic just a few weeks ago are now very enthusiastic.

So unanimously optimistic are the analysts, in fact, that a few market veterans are uneasy. Nonetheless, analysts persist in their opinions. What pleases them most is the market's continued show of strength despite unrelenting profit-taking during the past few weeks.

Moreover, even on many days when the averages have shown little or no gains, the issues reaching new highs or making small advances have far outnumbered those declining or falling to new lows.

"Some people are amazed that the rise has been as broad-based as it has," said Myron S. Helman, technical market analyst at Shields and Co. "But that is one of the indicators of a bull market."

Rotating Leadership

Another bull market characteristic is the rotating market leadership among various groups of stocks. This kind of activity is caused by big investors selling stocks in which they have profits and moving into other issues they think will rise faster.

Stephen Mousouris, vice-president at J.S. Love & Co., predicts: "The Dow will be near 1,000 by the end of this year. That would be a recovery of 68 percent from last May's low of \$31.18, and an all-time high for the industrial average."

Nixon Message Boosts Prices in N.Y. Sharply

By Leonard Sloane
NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (NYT).—The recent euphoria experienced by stock market investors continued in a big way today as winners outpaced losers on the New York Stock Exchange by a ratio of better than 3-to-1.

The Dow Jones industrial index closed at its peak of the day, 877.81, marking a 9.31-point gain, the 14th advance in the last 16 days and the highest point since the 883.21 close of July 7, 1969.

Turnover remained at a sizzling pace, renewing concern in certain Wall Street quarters about a renewal of the 1969 back office crisis. By the time the last trade was recorded on the tape, three minutes after the bell sounded, 30.85 million shares changed hands—just below Friday's 30.96-million-share volume.

Some of the advance was attributed by analysts to the federal stimulation of the economy anticipated in President Nixon's economic message that was sent to Congress today.

"New Signs of Things"

Today's issue of the Outlook, published by Standard & Poor's, noted, "notwithstanding the length and extent of the advance, the market shows few signs of tiring. While there are some exceptions, of course, the market has not yet bred widespread speculative excesses."

Newton D. Zinder of E. H. Rutton & Co. pointed out, however, that "any additional near-term strength seems more likely to be concentrated in the more speculative issues... the market is becoming more speculatively oriented."

More than two-thirds of the jump in the Dow was accounted for by just four stocks: General Electric, Du Pont, Eastman Kodak and Owens-Illinois.

General Electric, the biggest gainer of the day, rose 3 1/2 to 104 3/4. Du Pont rose 2 1/4 to 142 5/8. Kodak advanced 1 3/8 to 78 3/8 and Owens-Illinois picked up 1 3/8 to 59.

There was a considerable number of office equipment and computer stocks among the 15 issues that turned in gains of 2 points or more. Among them were American Research and Development, up 2 3/4 to 52 1/4; Digital Equipment, up 2 1/8 to 62 3/4; and Texas Instruments, up 3 3/8 to 87 3/8.

S. Is Inviting a 'Calamity' With Deficit, Italian Warns

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP-DJ).—United States is inviting a "calamity" with its persistent large-of-payments deficits, a key in monetary authority said today.

In Ossola, deputy director of the Bank of Italy and is international monetary expressed the warning in the National Economists problems, he said, lies in the considerable increase in 1970 dollars accumulating in the of overseas central banks, "which is, moreover, likely to continue in 1971."

Creation of Issue

Of this accumulation, he said, "the conviction is" among European monetary authorities that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) postpone or limit to a "the next allotment of Drawing Rights (SDRs)" to be decided before would indeed be a calamity.

Ossola said, because it can that instead of relying on deliberately managed of SDRs for reserves, nations would be "forced to accept the surplus dollars" caused by the U.S. payments deficit.

One of two possible adverse results, he said, is that gold would again become the basis of the monetary system, and "for gold to serve this purpose its price would have to be raised" and, thus, the dollar devalued. Before long in the ensuing period of "recurring crises," he said, other countries would start converting their upward-valued gold into dollars again in order to earn interest.

Suspend Gold Sales

The other possibility, Mr. Ossola said, is that instead of raising the gold price, the U.S. Treasury would suspend sales of gold in the face of "massive conversions" by overseas authorities. The U.S. gold board, on the basis of the official \$35-an-ounce price, is currently valued at \$11.07 billion.

If this should happen before the Common Market has made "substantial" progress toward monetary unity, he declared, it "would set in motion a process of devaluation of the community, which would soon require the restoration of severe exchange controls," and thus usher in a "long period of monetary disorder" similar to that of the 1930s and 1930s.

In the meantime, Mr. Ossola reported, the opinion is "gaining ground" among EEC officials that they soon should start permitting more flexibility between the dollar and their currency rates at the same time they start limiting the permissible fluctuations among currencies of the current EEC members.

Indicating that a decision to implement this "first phase" of monetary integration could be taken quite soon, Mr. Ossola suggested that this might involve European currency values moving against the dollar by the full 1 percent of their par values permitted by IMF rules. So far, the EEC members have been making use of only a 0.75 percent margin either way, and are talking of narrowing this to 0.5 percent up or down for trading in EEC currencies only.

Bonn Moves To Combat Tax Evasion

By Hans J. Stueck
BONN, Feb. 1 (NYT).—Seeking "more democracy and social justice" in West Germany's capitalist society, Bonn's Social Democratic-led government has rolled up its sleeves to fight large-scale tax evasion.

Challenging West Germany's big property owners, Finance Minister Alex Moller has drafted new legislation to stop the tax-exempt money flow—an estimated \$4 billion a year—into Swiss banks and other tax havens as Switzerland, Liechtenstein, the Bahamas and Panama.

The new legislation, which seems sure of cabinet approval, aims at those estimated 20,000 West German individuals and companies that are shirking their tax obligations by living abroad or operating nearly tax-exempt mailbox companies. West Germany II—into such big-time taxpayers reads like a Who's Who of contemporary West Germany.

Outflow Increase

Mr. Moller's investigators discovered that from 1968 until mid-1969, at least \$2 billion more in tax-exempt money was flowing out of Germany than in 1968, a year when the government had moved to curb "tax cases" (the German word for tax havens).

Noting a considerably mounting exodus since Willy Brandt took the chancellorship in 1969, the minister's scouts estimated that by end-1970, a total of 300 West German millionaires had moved abroad, or had at least moved their money abroad.

In its efforts to stop individual and corporate tax evasion, the Bonn government is aiming particularly at the popular gimmick of founding foreign subsidiaries in low-tax countries.

Under Moller's draft law, Germans operating such companies must now prove that their tax-exempt foreign profits are the results of over 70 percent genuine business or industrial activity.

Liberal's Draft Key

Passage of the draft law hinges on the support of the Free Democrats, junior partners in Chancellor Brandt's coalition government. Traditionally considered pro-industry, the Liberals have veered to the left in recent months, but party membership still includes a considerable number of big business lobbyists and sympathizers.

German Firm Reports Gain; Canadian Loss Is Disclosed

ESSEN, West Germany, Feb. 1 (AP-DJ).—Celsenberg AG reported today that its 1970 profit was higher than the 27.5 million deutsche marks (\$7.5 million) the oil and mining company announced for 1969.

In a letter to shareholders, Celsenberg said this would allow at least an unchanged 4-mark dividend on each share. Actual 1970 profit was not given.

Sales in 1970 rose to 3.5 billion DM from 3.2 billion in 1969.

Capital spending totaled 308 million DM, up from 118 million in 1970, capital expenditure of 300 million DM is envisaged.

Dominar

TORONTO, Feb. 1 (AP-DJ).—Dominar Ltd. reported today a 42 percent drop in fourth-quarter profits despite a 5 percent increase in turnover.

For the year, profits at the pulp and paper manufacturer were off 12 percent on a 4 percent gain in sales.

Fourth quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 150.9 124.8
Profits (millions)... 4.3 7.4
Per Share... 0.29 0.49

Year
Revenue (millions)... 491.6 471.9
Profits (millions)... 17.6 20.0
Per Share... 1.17 1.33

All figures are in Canadian dollars.

The company noted that 1969 figures had been restated due to tax accounting changes which increased the year's income by \$2.2 million (Canadian), or 15 cents a share. Fourth-quarter net in 1969 was also higher by \$700,000, or 5 cents a share.

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U.S., Japan Set Quotas

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Italian Trade in Deficit

ROME, Feb. 1 (UPI).—Italy ended 1970 with a trade deficit of 1,090 billion lire (\$1.74 billion), the biggest since 1963. According to government figures announced today, imports rose almost 20 percent in 1970 over 1969, while exports rose by 12.4 percent. The deficit in 1969 totaled 461 billion lire (\$715 million).

Spanish Output Rising

MADRID, Feb. 1 (AP-DJ).—The gross value of Spain's industrial production rose 6.5 percent to 724.81 billion pesetas (\$10.36 billion) in 1970, Industry Minister Lopez de Letona said today.

U.S. FEDERAL AND STATE INCOME TAX RETURNS

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Bank Stocks

Bank of Am. G.P. 23 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2
First Citizens Corp. 20 20 20
U.S. Trust Co. 50 50 50

Company Reports

Albermarle's 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 361.15 338.04
Profits (millions)... 4.37 3.93
Per Share... 0.75 0.68

Amerasia Hess 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 1,089.9 910.0
Profits (millions)... 114.0 84.7
Per Share... 3.32 2.36

American Hospital Supply 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 509.5 446.2
Profits (millions)... 25.6 25.0
Per Share... 0.76 0.77

Am. Metal Climax 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 197.0 207.9
Profits (millions)... 15.2 17.52
Per Share... 0.51 0.72

Fourth quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 840.7 783.5
Profits (millions)... 53.6 69.1
Per Share... 5.40 2.92

Budd 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 135.95 135.3
Profits (millions)... -3.36 3.07
Per Share... -0.59 0.49

Year
Revenue (millions)... 515.4 561.7
Profits (millions)... -6.45 10.24
Per Share... -1.50 1.63

K.R. Donnelly 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 331.16 307.88
Profits (millions)... 22.94 21.24
Per Share... 1.19 1.10

Interstate Brands 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 255.0 244.4
Profits (millions)... 4.5 4.26
Per Share... 2.00 1.85

Esso Corp. 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 179.9 183.7
Profits (millions)... 6.06 5.57
Per Share... 2.18 2.01

Harsco Corp. 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 270.0 272.4
Profits (millions)... 15.7 18.8
Per Share... 2.00 2.41

Fourth quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 75.77 74.27
Profits (millions)... 3.15 3.41
Per Share... 0.49 0.52

Year
Revenue (millions)... 237.62 231.46
Profits (millions)... 9.34 10.34
Per Share... 1.43 1.59

Kendall Co. 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 154.95 165.7
Profits (millions)... 4.89 7.92
Per Share... 1.14 1.95

Year
Revenue (millions)... 529.4 529.4
Profits (millions)... 2.17 2.1
Per Share... 0.19 0.18

First Nat. 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 166.79 151.58
Profits (millions)... 6.08 6.4
Per Share... 0.55 0.57

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U.S. Commodity Prices

[illegible]

[Illegible text]

One Dollar—

[illegible][illegible]

One Dollar--				
was worth yesterday:				
Austrian schillings.....	25.5820			
Belgian francs.....	49.82			
British pound (8 per £)	2.4180			
Canadian dollars.....	1.01			
Danish crowns.....	7.489			
Dutch guilders.....	3.5975			
Finnish marks.....	4.16			
French francs.....	5.18125			
German marks.....	2.6320			
Greek drachmas.....	30.00			
Italian lire.....	625.62			
Mexican pesos.....	12.50			
Norwegian crowns.....	7.1459			
Portuguese escudos.....	20.537			
Spanish pesetas.....	69.82			
Swedish crowns.....	5.1750			
Swiss francs.....	4.2970			
The above rates are yesterday's closing buying rates at local exchanges. They exclude local commissions and slight variations depending on the type of transaction				
Foreign Stock Indexes				
	Today	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam.....	119.8	118.8	119.1	117.5
Buenos Aires.....	90.35	88.66	89.67	87.82
Frankfurt.....	128.30	127.84	127.94	119.1
London 70.....	267.1	264.3	264.8	254.4
London 500.....	161.43	161.82	162.00	160.0
Osaka.....	58.47	57.14	58.35	54.4
Paris.....	105.9	104.1	104.7	99.0
Prague.....	Closed	889.15	916.51	467.0
Stockholm.....	193.78	193.84	194.14	188.0
Tokyo (a).....	2104.50	2100.90	2115.35	1881.0
Tokyo (b).....	327.1	328.1	327.3	307.0
Warwick.....	(a) new, (b) old			
Eurodollars				
	Feb. 1, 1971			
	Bid	Asked	Change	Point
Day Dis.....	5 1/2	6 1/8	+2 1/2	
1st Month.....	5 9/16	5 13/16	+1 1/2	
3 Months.....	5 7/8	5 9/8	Unch.	
6 Months.....	6 11/16	6 13/16	+1 1/2	
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Andreasen Bank A/S				
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Bank of London & South				
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Banque de Neufilze, Schl				
Banque de Suez et de l'U				
Banque de l'Union Parisi				
Bayerische Vereinsbank				
Gunnar Bohn & Co. A/S				
Christiania Bank og Kred				
Continental Bank S.A.				
Den Danske Landmandsb				
Deutsche Bank Aktienges				
Dewazay, Cartvriendt Inte				
Effectenbank-Warburg A				
Fleming, Suez, Brown Bro				
Girozentrale und Bank de				
Cotzwiler, Kurz, Eunge				
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited				
Kidder, Peabody & Co. In				
Kredietbank N.V.				
Loeb, Rhoades & Co.				
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fen				
Model, Roland & Co., Inc.				
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Lin				
New Court Securities Corp				
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.				
Privatbanken i Kjøbenhavn				
J. Henry Schroder Wagg &				
Smith, Barney & Co. Inco				
Stockholms Enskilda Bank				
Swiss Bank Corporation (C				
M. M. Warburg-Brückman				
Westfalenbank Aktiengesel				

European Gold Markets			
Feb. 1, 1971			
	Open	Close	Change
London	38.10	36.17	+ 0.10
Zurich	36.67	36.17	+ 0.10
Paris (12.5 kilo) ...	38.33	36.53	+ 0.10
U.S. dollars per ounce.			

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COMMONWEALTH
OF AUSTRALIA
Bearer Notes Due 1976

Foreign Stock Indexes				
	1971			
	Today	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam.....	158.8	158.0	161.5	157.2
Brussels	98.30	98.66	97.97	98.12
Frankfurt.....	192.30	192.64	194.0	191.8
London.....	262.2	264.5	264.8	259.8
London 500	141.48	141.83	142.08	140.8
Osaka.....	58.47	57.14	58.20	56.8
Paris.....	109.2	108.1	109.5	107.8
Tokyo.....	Closed	598.15	615.51	587.7
Tokyo (excl.)	Closed	588.15	615.51	587.7
Tokyo (excl.)	1194.88	1190.93	1215.33	1188.1
Wurzburg.....	357.1	358.1	357.1	356.7
Yokohama.....	321.1	321.1	321.1	320.7

Eurodollars				
	Feb. 1, 1971			
	Bid	Asked	Change	High
3 Months.....	5 7/8	6 1/8	1/8	6 1/8
6 Months.....	5 7/8	6 1/8	1/8	6 1/8
1 Year.....	5 7/8	6 1/8	1/8	6 1/8
2 Year.....	6 11/16	6 13/16	1/8	6 13/16

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**COMMONWEALTH
OF AUSTRALIA**

7³/₄ % Bearer Notes Due 1976

**Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. Morgan & Cie International S.A.
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Bank Mees & Hope NV
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February 2, 1971

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		Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
		Wood Gundy Securities Limited

هكذا من الأصل

57 ^h	54 ^h	54 ^h - 1 ^h
91 ^h	8	81 ^h - 2 ^h
211 ^h	195 ^h	20 - 1 ^h
281 ^h	271 ^h	281 ^h + 11 ^h
63	63	63 - 1 ^h
8	7 ^h	7 ^h + 1 ^h
81 ^h	71 ^h	81 ^h + 7 ^h
21	20 ^h	21
65 ^h	61 ^h	61 ^h + 1 ^h

30	30	30
12	12	12
14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2 + 76
3" x 3"	3" x 3"	3" x 3"
21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2 + 12

16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	7½	4	Whittaker wt	76	4	4	3½	4	+	1½
8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	6¼	2½	Wichita Ind	35	3	3½	3	3¼	+	¾
43	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	18½	4½	Wichita Gibb	135	7½	7½	7½	7½	+	1½
15½	16½	15½	16½	16½	42½	12	Wmhouse	8	2½	2½	2½	2½	+	1½

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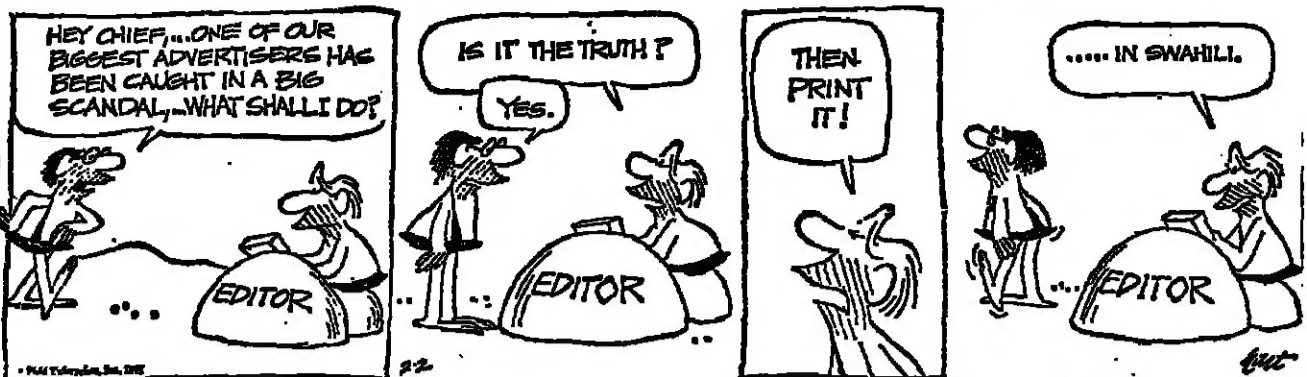
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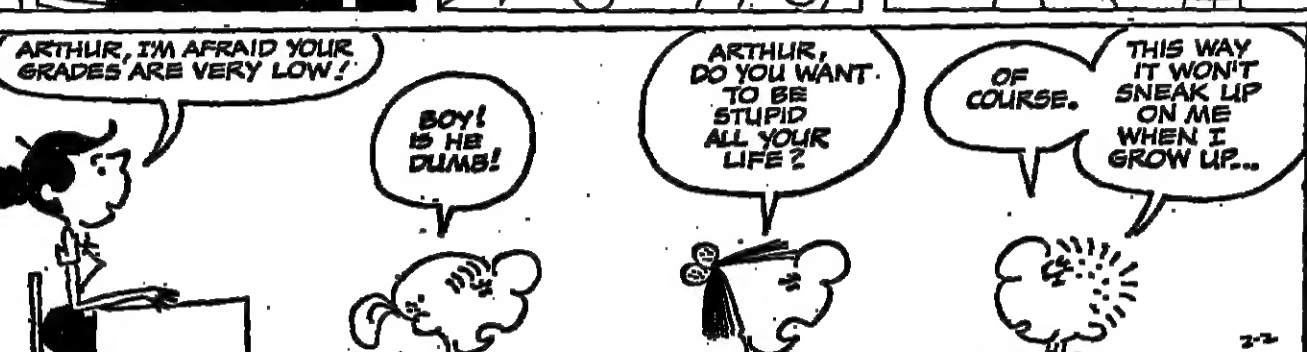
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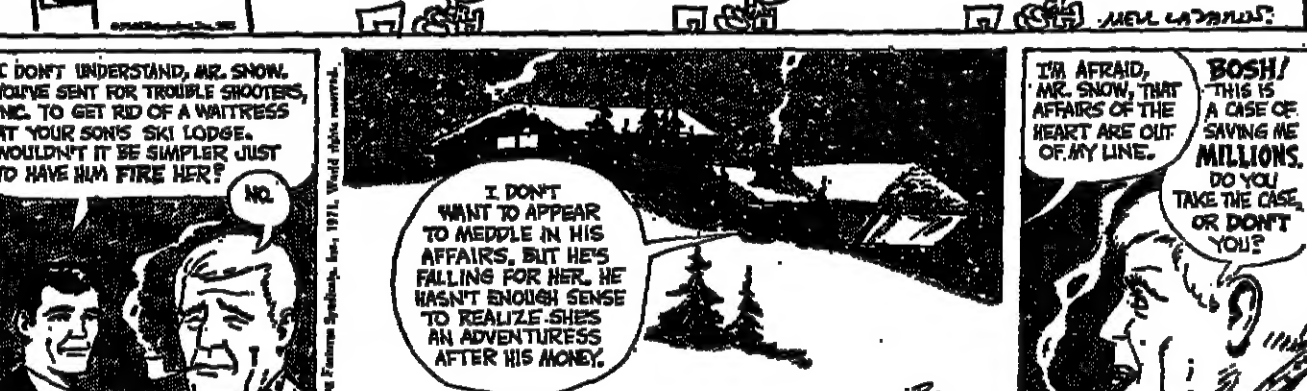
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R. E. X. M. O. R. G. A. N. M. D.



P. O. G. O.



R. I. P. K. I. R. B. Y.



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South landed in four hearts, as shown, after North had opened one no-trump. South used Stayman, and then bid three hearts to offer his partner a choice between the no-trump and heart games.

It appears easy to make four hearts. With a routine defense, South's losers are limited to one heart, one club and one spade. But West picked a good moment to underlead an ace, a gambit that has some appeal when, as here, the king of the suit is likely to appear in the dummy.

South naturally played a low club from dummy, expecting East to have the ace. East won with the queen, which was by no means a fatal blow to the declarer. He could count on discarding a loser later on dummy's club king.

East shifted to his singleton diamond and West's queen was taken by dummy's ace. All South needed to do at this point was to finesse the heart queen, cash the ace, and surrender a club trick. The potential spade loser would then be discarded on the club king, and ten tricks would be made.

But South recognized the danger of a diamond ruff in the East hand and thought he could afford a safety play. Events proved that he was wrong.

East led to the heart ace, crossed to the spade king, and led a second trump. His idea was to remove trumps as quickly as possible. East won the second trump lead with the king, put his partner in with a club lead and was given a diamond ruff to defeat the contract. South was the victim of a fine lead and his own unsafety play.

In the replay, North played three no-trump and received a club lead. West won with the ace, and when the suit was continued North held up his king until the third round. He then made the neat play of a heart to the eight, thus developing the suit without allowing East to gain the lead to cash his clubs.

NORTH (D)
 ♠ AK5
 ♥ 1062
 ♦ A354
 ♣ K82

WEST
 ♠ 643
 ♥ 95
 ♦ Q10872
 ♣ A78

EAST
 ♠ Q987
 ♥ KJ7
 ♦ 6
 ♣ Q10954

SOUTH
 ♠ J102
 ♥ AQ843
 ♦ K93
 ♣ J3

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
 North East South West
 1 N.T. Pass 2 ♣ Pass
 2 ♣ Pass 3 ♣ Pass
 4 ♣ Pass Pass Pass
 West led the club six.

Solution to Previous Puzzles

TAPS ADAM CLASP
 AMIE SOPA LENTO
 COMQUOR OGGES
 KRAUT MONOGRANS
 SIEBEL CLEVERISE
 SPENSER HERE
 CINC DEUVRE NOM
 UNCERIALLEFETIME
 VEE LAREDO OMER
 SHOD BILM INOINIE
 NORTSTAR JRAITE
 IRIATE AQUILANIA
 PAYER LUMS ACOS
 SLEDS YLIPS DYNE

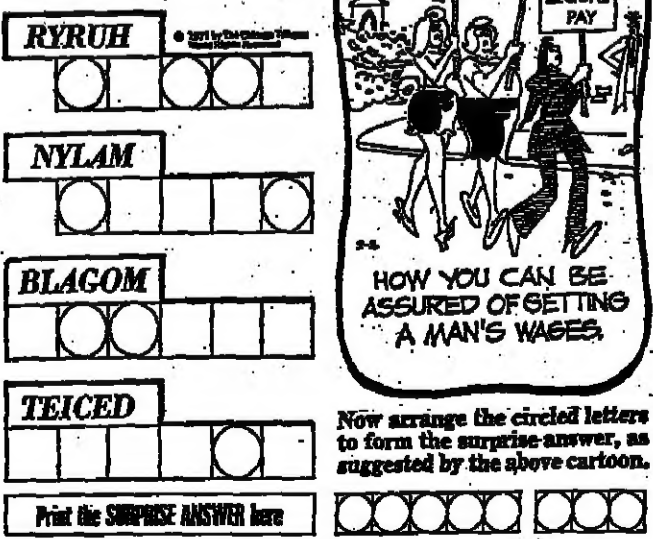
DENNIS THE MENACE



"UH-UH! HE LOOKS BIG AN' SLOW, BUT WHEN HE GETS MAD HE CAN RUN LIKE A DEER!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: FROZE WHINE 'PLOWED HARDLY

Answer: What the hospital patient said when asked whether his wife missed him: "NO! THAT'S WHY I'M HERE!"

BOOKS

UP THE SANDBOX!

By Anne Richardson Rolphe. Simon & Schuster, 155 pp. \$4.95

FATHER'S DAY

By William Goldman. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 215 pp. \$5.95

Reviewed by Walter Clemons

THESE two utterly different novels are reviewed together because the coincidence of subject matter is irresistible. A young mother, entering her third pregnancy, watches over her two small children at a playground and explores in fantasy the alternate lives that beckon beyond the sandbox, the supermarket and her untidy Upper West Side apartment. A divorced father, his hold on reality loosened by emotional and professional hammerblows, comes unglued and spirals into paranoid hallucination when his little daughter is injured in Central Park during a precious day they spend together. Anne Richardson Rolphe's "Up the Sandbox" is subtle, low-keyed, unflashy. William Goldman's "Father's Day" is blunt, energetic and theatrical.

The hero of "Father's Day" is Amos McCracken, a Broadway composer who took with a dash to Europe to repair a shaky marriage in Goldman's last novel, "The Thing of It Is...". Since then, Goldman has written a free-swinging book about Broadway, which I liked a lot, "The Season," and a phenomenally popular film, "Fiddler on the Roof." But Amos hasn't done so well. When we meet him at the start of this novel, he has had a disastrous Broadway flop, from which he was fired out of town; his marriage has come apart; and his mistress is leaving him. In the earlier novel he came to terms with his half-Jewish heritage, which he had previously concealed from his wife. "Now I tell elevator men," he remarks to his mistress here. On the way to pick up his daughter for Father's Day at her school, he gets in fighting with the encounter with his ex-wife by praising Mayor John V. Lindsay to a taxi driver. He and the little girl embark on a day's wandering from Nathan's (a restaurant-delicatessen) in Times Square to Central Park, where the accident occurs that tips Amos over the edge into craziness. As he tries to get the child treated and attempts to run away with her to Florida, entire episodes realistically described prove not to have happened except in Amos's head.

Because Goldman is thoroughly professional, "Father's Day" moves fast and has high moral ability. But it doesn't all work. He hasn't avoided sickness in portraying the father-and-daughter games of make-believe in which Amos does the mask of a Frenchman named Pierre. What he writes best are abrasive sexual quarrels and edgy show-biz dialogue (particularly a stinging rebuke to Amos's betrayal during the tryout of his musical, and a later encounter with his homosexual ex-collaborator). Amos isn't, of course, Goldman, but they share an inability to pass up a good one-liner. "You think this can be fixed up okay?" whispers anxious Amos to a hospital orderly, who comes right back with a sinner I sternly doubted even as I enjoyed it, the character would have uttered.

Under her maiden name, Anne Richardson Rolphe published a neatly designed first novel, "Digging Out," that made me look forward to her second. "Up the Sandbox" is a very good particularly in the quiet way it holds attention when nothing seems to be happening. The heroine conceives a child in the first chapter, though she and we don't know it for sure until the book's end. The novel pattern is a waiting-not, as we first expect, a vaudeville alternation of real life and spoofed daydream. This is a feminist "Secret Life of Walter Mitty" or a novelization of "The Glass Menagerie," though the book is built on an alternation between Margaret Reynolds's trips to the park to the market, home to her messy apartment, her husband's research and his fury at catching a summer cold ("He started to cough. The bad thing is he cold, the injustice that he alone should be struck"), and her dream life, blowing up in George Washington Bridge with her black lover, interviewing Castro in Cuba, serving as a nurse-worker in a ghetto hospital, flying off to Vietnam. The puzzling, original thing is that these fantasies aren't cartoons or blackboard sketches but as detailed as sensitive as critical as the heroine's observations of her everyday life. Of course the daydreams are funny, when the dreamer's imagination betrays her late desperate improvisations (the Vietnam nurse's martyrdom in a bathtub full of piranha fish is a nice one), but any slapstick is not what Mrs. Rolphe is up to. I don't think anybody before has invented an intelligent woman and follower through by inventing equally intelligent fantasies for her.

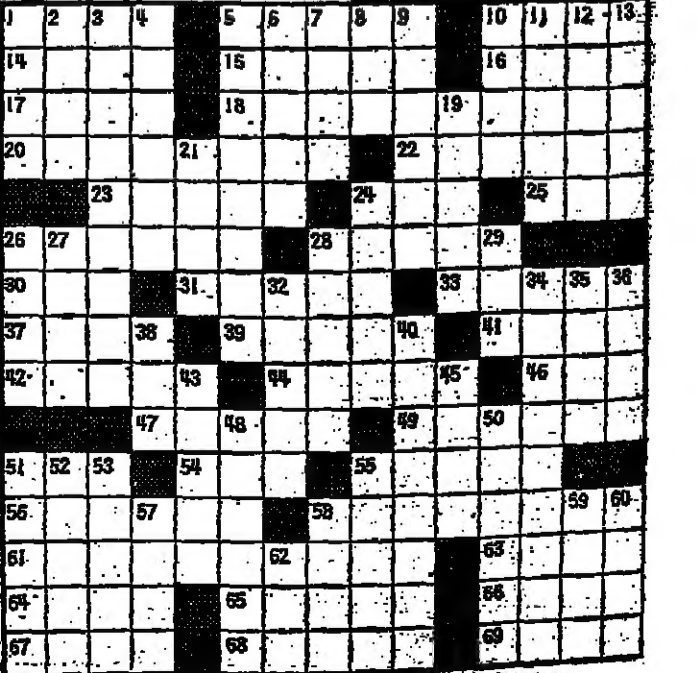
"Up the Sandbox!" gives, almost offhand and casually, a marvelous picture of life on Manhattan's Upper Broadway during a hot summer.

Walter Clemons is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wren

- ACROSS
- 1 Spiked staff
 - 5 The spirits
 - 10 Prepare for finals
 - 14 Woeful cry
 - 15 Gaseous element
 - 16 Golfing unit
 - 17 Campus mil.
 - 18 Group
 - 19 Night alley sounds
 - 20 Car parts
 - 22 Arteries
 - 23 Sophia
 - 24 Long
 - 25 Timid
 - 26 Trapped
 - 28 Belief
 - 30 Oriental, for one
 - 31 Author Frances Parkinson
 - 33 New Mexico flower
 - 37 Small carrying case
 - 39 Greek island
 - 41 South African Dutch
 - 42 Putsch
 - 44 King of Crete
 - 46 "— for the show"
 - 47 Asian locale
 - 48 Clives of enzymes
 - 51 Restaurant bill
 - 54 Scottish name
 - 55 Having musical quality
 - 56 Oil
 - 58 Becoming pass
 - 61 Stewers
 - 63 Concerning
 - 64 Ripped
 - 65 Part of a coop
 - 66 Pempoints
 - 67 Book holders
 - 68 Lilles of West
 - 69 Step
 - 10 Burn
 - 11 Expels
 - 12 God of Islam
 - 13 Gloppy
 - 19 Haves or Ales
 - 21 Journey
 - 24 Certain crime
 - 26 Shell occupants
 - 27 Naom's help-mate
 - 28 "As You Like It" girl
 - 29 Arabian country
 - 34 Spanish region
 - 35 Cornfield sounds
 - 38 Lily
 - 38 Kind
 - 40 Performers
 - 43 — with pride
 - 45 Fein
 - 48 Estimators
 - 50 Part of a bell-hop's job
 - 51 Savor
 - 52 Elbow
 - 53 Meals
 - 55 Statutory piece
 - 57 Native suffix
 - 58 School subject
 - 59 — at orbit
 - 60 Trial
 - 62 Fish eggs



هذا من الأصل

